Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, September 24, 1823. No. 1738.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the eleventh day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries. Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions. Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place will be holden, a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of September in the Fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS in Conformity with Article 13 of Rule Ordinance and Regulation III. of 1815 the Surveyor of Roads and Buildings has been authorized by the Court of Petty Sessions to point out and mark all such Cocoanut and other Trees growing near the Highways, as injure the Roads and endanger the lives of His Majesty's subjects, in order that the said Trees be cut down and removed by the Owners, and the same having accordingly been so marked, Notice is hereby given that if within six days from the date of this notification the said Trees shall not have been cut down and removed the same shall be forthwith cut down and removed by authority of the said Court under the aforesaid Regulation.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
WM. FENWICK,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
1st September 1823.

જાહેરખબર.

શ્રી મુમબઇનાં કોરટ પીટીશેશંનનાં કુકમથી હેનો કલારક મીશતર વીલીઅમ પ્રેનવીક જાહેર કરેઅજે શને ૧૮૧૫ નો કાયદો ૩ પાલીશીનો તેમાંની કલમ તેરમીનાં બર કુકમથી કોટર પીટીશેશંન વાલા સ્સાતા તથા ઇમારતોનાં તપાશનાર ઇજનેર તે અખતીઆર આપેઅલ્યો છે જે કોઇનાં નારીઅલીનાં તથા બીજાં મોશેટાં જાહાડો જેકંઇ રશતાની નજીક હોઇ તેથી રશતા તથા પાદશાહી રસ્તાત લોકોને જલલ થાઇ છે તે કાપવા શારૂં નીશાંની કરે તે પરમાંણે કઇ ઇજનેર તપાશનારે તે જાહડો ઉપર નીશાંની કીધીછે તે શારૂં ઇમણાંખબર આપીયજે કિછા પીને જાહે રકરેઆ પછી દીન ૬ માં કિરીતનાં નીશાંની કરેલાં જાહડો હે નાં ચણીકિ કાપીને લઇજવાં અ ગર નહીં લઇજશેતો ઉપર લખેલા કારદાનાં બર કુકમ કોરટ પીટીશેશંનનાં કુકમથી કાપી લઇ જશે *

તા ૧ લી શટમબર ૧૮૨૩

શ્રી

खबर देतों

अैसीज कोर्ट पीटीसेसनचे हुकमावरून उईलम फेनउईक पीटीसेसनचा कलार्क जाहीर करितोज सन १८१५ चा कायदा पदुसीचा ३ कलम १३ वें त्या बरहुकुम कोर्ट पीटीसेसनवाले याहीं ईमारतो व रसते तपासणार ईजनेर यास अखत्यार दिल्हा आहें कीं रसत्या जवळ माड व मेठीं झाडें आलीं असल्यास बादशाई रयतेस व रसत्यास नुकसान होत असल्यास त्या झाडावर तोडाची नीशाणी करावी कां तर त्या झाडाचे धन्यानी तीं झाडें कापुन न्यावीं आणि त्या झाडावर पीटीसेसनचे आहें प्रमाण नीशाणीही केली आहे याजव खबर देतें अैसी जे वर लीहीलिलीं झाडें हे छापलें दिवसापासून साहादिवसाचे आत कापुन न नेल्यास कोर्ट पीटीसेसनचे आज्ञेवरून लीहीलेल्या कायदा बरहुकुम कापुन नेतील तारीख १ सपत्येंबर सन १८२३

Notice is hereby Given

IT appearing that Rule Ordinance and Regulation I. of 1818, repealing Rule Ordinance and Regulation II. of

1815, and providing for widening the Wheels of Carts Hackeries and other Native Conveyances, has never been regularly enforced, although the said Rule Ordinance and Regulation was passed in Council the 18th Day of February 1818, and duly published and registered in the Court of Recorder of Bombay on the 12th Day of July 1819; it is hereby publicly notified, that if on or after the 1st October 1823 next ensuing any of the Vehicles provided for in the said Rule Ordinance and Regulation I. of 1818, be found on the public Roads with Wheels of a less breadth than those therein specified, or without being Numbered, the person or persons to whom they belong shall be fined for every such Offence a sum not exceeding Rupees fifty, at the discretion of the Petty Sessions, one moiety of which shall be given to the informer as that Rule Ordinance and Regulation directs.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
WM. FENWICK,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
1st September 1823.

ખબર·હીઆંથી·આ પીકિયજે*

શ્રી·મુમબઇનાં·કોરટ·પીટીશે
શનનાં·કુકમથી·કિનો·કલારક·
મીશનર·વીલીઅમ·કેનવીક·જાહે
ર·કરેયજે·કિ·શાકેબોની·નજરમાં
આવીઉં·છેજે·શંને· ૧૮૧૮ નો·
કાકિદો· ૧ પાલેશીનો·કોંશલ·વા
લાઓકિ·કરમાવેઓ·હતો·તે·મ
યે·શંને· ૧૮૧૫ નો·કાકિદો· ૨
પાલેશીનો·રદ·કીકોછે·અને·તેવાં
ગાડાં·તથા·રેકલા·તથા·બીજાં·
કિ·ગાંમનાં·લોકોનાં·બારકશોનાં
પકડાં·પોકેલાં·કરવાશાકું·કરમા
વેઓ·હતો·તે·કાકિદો·કોંશલ·વા
લાઓકિ·તારીખ· ૧૮ મી·કેબર
વારી· ૧૮૧૮ ને·દીને·જાકેર·કી

યો·હતો·અને·શ્રી· મુમબઇનાં·રી
કારડર·કોરટમાં· તારીખ· ૧૨
મી·જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૯ ને·દીને·નોયો
હતો·તે·હજી·બાકી·યલેઓ·નથી *
તેશાકું·કમણાં· ઉધાડી· જાકેર·
ખબર·કારવે·લોકોને·આ પીકિયજે
કુને ૧૮૧૮ નો·કાકિદો ૧ પાલી
શીનો·જેરીતે·પકડાં·પોકેલાં·કર
વાશાકું·કરમવેઓ·હતો·તે·રીતે·હ
માણાં·તે· લોકોકિ· ઉપર·લખેલાં·
બારકશોનાં·પકડાં·પોકેલાં·કરી
ને·યલાવવાં *અને·તારીખ ૧ લી·
અકટોબર ૧૮૨૩ ને·દીનથી·બા
રકશોનાં·પકડાં·બોકાં·પોકેલાં·
હશે·અગર·નંબર·વગરે·મોટા
રશના·ઉપર·બારકશો·મકશોતો
તે·નાં·ધણી·અગર·ધાગીઓ·પા
શેથી·કોરટ·પીટીશેશનનાં·કુકમ
થી·કિતકશીર·બાબત· રૂપીઆ·
૫૦) અર્થી·દંડ·લેશે*અને·તેમયે
થી·જેરીતે·કોંશલ· વાલાઓકિ· પા
લીશીનાં·કાકિદામાં·કરમાવીઉછે
તે·રીતે·જેકોજ·લાવીને·જાકેર·કર
શે·તે·ધણીને· દંડમાંથી· અરધો·
ભાગ··મલશેવ

ઓ

ખબર દેતાં

અસો જે મુબઈચે કોકિત ઘોટીસેસનનં કમં
માવરૂન ઘોટીસેસનચા કલાર્ક ઉઈલમ બોન
ઉઈક જાહોર કરીતો કેસાજે ત્યા કોર્ટચા
ત્યાંચે નજરેસ યેતંકીં પારસીચા કાયદા ૨

सन १८१८ ईग्रेजी कोसजातन फर्मावीला आहे त्यांत पालिसोचा कायदा २ सन १८१५ चा रद केला आहे आणि या गांवचे लोक चा गाडा व रेकले व इतर बारकसें यांचीं चाकें रूंद करावया करितां तो कायदा फ र्माविला होता तो अद्यापी चालत नाहीं तो मागें तारीख १८ फेब्रोवारी सन १८१८ म धें जाहीर केला होता आणि तारीख १२ जु लई सन १८१९ मध्यें मुंबईचे रीकार्डरे को डतामध्यें बार केला हे ता यास्तव पुन्हा उच डें जाहीर करीतों कीं या पालसीचा काय दा १ सन १८१८ यांत जाहीर केलें ह तें त्या बरहुकुम हर येक बारकसाचेसा चाकाचीं रूंदी येते अकटोबर चे तारीख १ १८२३ उपरांत बगर नंबर असल्यास व चाकाची रूंदी कमी असल्यास त्या बारक साचा धनी अथवा धन्यापासून पीटीसेसनचे हुकमावरून या अपराधाचा दंड रुपये ५० घेतील आणि त्यांतुन ज्या रीतीने कोस लवाल्यांहीं पालिसीचे कायद्यांत फर्मावील आ हे त्या प्रमाणे जोकोणी आणुन जाहोर करो ल त्यास दंडातून अर्धाभाग देतील तारीख १ सपटेंबर सन १८२३

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in the *Vestry* of ST. THOMAS' CHURCH on Saturday next the 27th Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

T. CARR,
J. CLOW, } *Secretaries.*

BOMBAY,
Sept. 22nd 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
This Day and Tomorrow,
THE 24TH AND 25TH INST.
SUNDRY SHOP GOODS,
THE
Property of the late Firm
OF
Messrs. Lugrin and Watson,

FLANNEL, Boots, Shoes, Saddlery, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c. and a number of other Articles.

Bombay, 17th September 1823.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday the 27th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

To Close Sundry Accounts.

ONE Bale of Bengal Cossa,—one Bale of Masulipatam Turbans,—Epaulettes, Gold and Silver lace,—Boots and Shoes,—Spare Saddlery,—Shot Bags, Quadrants,—Plated Candlesticks with Shades,—Stationary—Cut and Plain Glass Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Cotton Lace, with a quantity of Mustard.

AT NOON.

Will be put an elegant 8 light Chandelier with cut Shades.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER

Will be sold a finger Organ, on account of the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN GORING; it is well adapted for a Concert Room.

Bombay, 20th September 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 15th of Oct. next,

AN EXTENSIVE INVOICE

OF

JEWELLERY

RECENTLY IMPORTED

ON THE

Ship Asia

Captain Pope,

The principal Articles are as follows:

AN Elegant Garnet and Pearl Suite in a Morocco case.

Ditto, Topaz Pearl and Torquoise do. in do.

Ditto, Waist Clasp, Aqua Marine, Pearl, Topaz, Torquoise and Diamond.

A Filagree (Elastic) Gold Necklace and Bracelets with Pearl Snaps.

A ditto do. do. with Cross and Earings set with Torquoise.

And a great variety of Earrings, Fillagree plain gold, set with Torquoise Emerald and Rubies, Broaches, plain and with Pearl, Fillagree gold, Pins &c. &c.

Catalogues are preparing and will be ready in Seven days from this date, when they may be had on application.

Orders from outstations with a remittance will be promptly attended to.

N. B. The Jewellery will be exposed to view one week previous to the sale.

Bombay, 13th September 1823.

Just Published.

FOR SALE

On Commission

AT

Mr. Anderson's

OFFICE,

A

GUIDE

To the Commerce

OF

BENGAL

For the use of the Merchants, Commanders, Officers, Pursers, and others resorting to the East Indies.

BY

John Phipps

OF THE

Master Attendant's Office,

Calcutta.

AND ALSO

A SETT OF BURROWE'S

Encyclopedia

MOST SUPERBLY BOUND

in

11 VOLUMES

Including Plates

PRICE RUPEES 250.

Bombay, 24th September 1823.

To be Let

AND MAY BE ENTERED ON IMMEDIATELY.

TWO HOUSES as Offices, the one being No. 3 Rampart Row, the other No. 5 Bakehouse Lane belonging to the Estate of the late ED. WM. HUNT Esq.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE and Co.

Bombay, 18th September 1823.

Burjorjee Framjee and Limjee Dadabhoy.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that their Sale will recommence at 11 o'Clock on Wednesday the 24th Instant and will comprise the remainder of their Assortments of Perfumery, Millinery, Ribbons, Lace Veils, India Muslin Dresses, Books, Hosiery &c. Also an Assortment of Europe Sauces, and Pickles.

Henshaw's Building, 20th Sept. 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of J. FREDERICK SOILLEUX late a Captain in the Honorable Company's Service on their Bombay Military Establishment deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE ESQUIRE Registrar of the said Court for the time being; All persons conserned therein are hereby apprized thereof, dated this 23d day of September 1823. (2)

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of OLIVER HANSON late of Bombay, ESQUIRE a Civil servant of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE ESQUIRE Registrar of the said Court for the time being; All persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof dated this 23d day of September 1823. (2)

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS DAVID HUGHES late a Lieutenant of the first Battalion ninth Regiment Native Infantry in the Honorable Company's Service on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE ESQUIRE Registrar of the said Court for the time being; All persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof dated this 23d September 1823. (2)

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

On Commission

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

Shells.

Bombay, 24th September 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that all those Suitors, either Plantiffs or Defendants in the Court for small Causes of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, who may be desirous of proceeding with such Actions, as were pending whilst the Office of the Clerk of the said Court was held and exercised by Mr. ERSKINE, are forthwith to attend, and proceed at the Office of WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire the present Clerk of the said Court, either by themselves or their authorized Agents, and in default thereof, application will be made to the said WILLIAM FENWICK to enter up Judgements on the said actions either of non-pros or for the Defendant as the Cases may require, and the costs thereof will be recovered from such party or parties as may appear to have been guilty of wilful neglect in respect of the premises.

W. A. MORGAN,
Attorney to Wm. Erskine.

Bombay, 16th September 1823.

જાહેર ખબર.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી• આપીઈય
જે•શ્રી• મુમબઇની• નાંમદાર• રી
ઝારડરની• નાંયલા• ફજીઆની•
ફોરટમેા•જાંહશ્રેયી• ફે•મીશાતર•
અરશફીને•ઈ•ફોરટનેા•મેહતેા•હ
તેા• તાંહાશ્રેયી• શરવે•ફોઇ•ફરી
આદીનાં• ફરનાર•તથા•જવાબ
નાં•દેનારનાં•પેાતાંનાં• ફજીઆર
હીગઈઆ•હેઈ•તે•લેાકેા•હવે•પ
છે•મીશાતર•ઉલીઅમ•પ્રેનવીફ•
જે•ફમાણે•તે•ફોરટનેા•મેહતેા•હે•
તેહની•આગલ•હાજર•થાઈ*ત
થા•ફજીઓ•ચલાવે*તે•ચલાવના
રા•પેાતે•અથવા•પેાતાંનાં•અખતી
આર•આપેલા•વકીલથી•આવીને
ચલાવે*અને•હવેપછે•ફોઇ•જુલં
શેતેા•મીશાતર•ઉલીઅમ•પ્રેનવીફ
ને•અર જ•ફરશે•જે•ફરીઆદીનેા•
ફરનાર•અથવા•જવાબનાંદેનાર
નીનારફથી•જરજમેનટ•ફરે*ઈટ
લેજે•ચુકાદેા•તેહની•પ્રેવરમેાફરે*
તે•જેહવી•બાબત•નજર•આવશે
તે•પરમાંણે•ફરીઆદીનાં•ફરના
ર•તથા•જવાબનાં•દેનાર•ઉપર•
નીશાયે•ચુકાવેા•ઠરાવશે*અને
ઉપર•ફરીઉં•તે•પરમાંણે•ફાજર•
નહી•થાશેતેા•તે•ધણી•અથવા•ધ
ણીઅેાને•માંથે•ખરચ•પડશે*
ડબલીઉ•ઈ•મારગીન*ઉ
લીઅમ•અરશફીનનેા•વકીલ.

શ્રી•મુમબઇની•તા•૧૬
મી•સપટંમબર ૧૮૨૩

For Freight

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Glorioso,

Captain J. Paterson.

WILL leave this the latter end of this Month, and will receive Freight for Calcutta, Malabar Coast, Columbo, or Point de Galle.

Apply to Messrs ROGER DE FARIA, and Co. in Tamarind Lane.

Bombay, 17th September 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12th September 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

1st—THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the General Order of the 28th ultimo, regulating the allowances to be drawn by absent and acting Staff Officers, to Government Commands, with the following modifications.

2nd—In cases of absence on leave, from Commands for which Brigadier's allowances are assigned, the Officer holding the permanent appointment, and the Officer temporarily exercising the command, shall each be entitled to a moiety of the Table money, and of any other personal allowance which may be specially fixed for particular commands; as for instance, at Poona, and for the Baroda Subsidiary force. The absent Officer shall also receive in addition to his Regimental Garrison allowances a moiety of the difference between the half Batta and Garrison Tent allowance of his rank and the superior full batta and tent allowance as Commanding Officer; and the Officer in the temporary command, shall, in addition to the moiety of the established personal allowances, draw in full, the superior batta, Field tentage of his rank, and Brigader's horse and Stationery allowances.

3rd—Officers in the temporary charge of Garrisons for which specific Salaries are fixed, or for which the Extra half batta is the established remuneration, shall receive the whole, or half of those allowances as the case may be; in the latter instance, however, it must be drawn agreeably to their own Regimental rank, without reference to that of the absent Officer.

4th—Officers Commanding Brigades on field service, shall, in all cases of absence, come under the Regulation for Regimental Commanding Officers. That rule however, is not applicable to field stations, such as Bhooj and Sholapoor, which are viewed in the light of fixed Government Commands.

5th—Nothing herein contained is to be construed to affect the rule adverted to in the General Order of the 21st March 1823, respecting the commands of General Officers, who, being permitted to retain the exercise of their authority, though absent beyond the limits of their respective Divisions, are viewed as in actual Command, and continue to receive their full allowances as such, whenever absent, if within the Territory of this Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a Garrison Order by the Officer Commanding at Tannah dated 6th August, appointing Assistant Surgeon Samuel Love, to perform the duties of Garrison Surgeon on the departure of Surgeon Gerand on sick certificate.

The leave of absence on private affairs granted to Major Strover of the Artillery in March last, is extended to the 20th of next month.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant Colonel Hodgson of the Regiment of Artillery, an extension of furlough to sea on sick certificate until the 10th of December next.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1823.

Major Preston, Paymaster in the Northern Districts of Guzerat, is allowed to proceed to the Presidency for two months from the 1st proximo on his private affairs, Captain Graham, Barrack Master at Kairah, will take charge of the Pay Department during Major Preton's absence on that Officer's responsibity.

James Dickson Gunner in the Regiment of Artillery being reported qualified for the Medical duties of the smaller class of Marine vessels; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint him to the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has sanctioned the issue of the Dessaisai Cowree to the troops in Cutch at the rate of 379 per 100 Bombay Rupees instead of 375 as heretofore.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an Order issued by the Officer Commanding the Guicowar Subsidiary force, dated 13th November 1822, appointing Lieutenant A. Mors, Assis-

tant Quarter Master General to perform the duties of Commissary of Stores to the force during the absence of Captain Lester on sick certificate.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary,

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.
CIVIL APPOINTMENT.
19TH SEPTEMBER 1323.

MR. F. J. H. Reeves to be second Assistant to the Collector at Kaira.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent "GOTHS" letter came too late for insertion in this, it shall have a place in our next paper.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER 1823.

Amongst the various and important matter contained in the extracts from the English Newspapers, which we have the pleasure to lay before our readers, the debate at the India House given in another part of our paper, by which it will be seen, that the Indian legislature stands pledged to estabish a Supreme Court of Judicature in this Presidency, is not the least deserving public attention.

We regard the act as an extensive and liberal boon—as calculated to raise the respectability of this part of Western India, as well as likely to form a new æra in its Judicial history; we therefore heartily congratulate our readers and the public at large on the event.

Professing ourselves somewhat sceptical as to the soundness of that policy, which would subject, in any *degree*, the liberty and property of the community—the liberty and property of British subjects—to the *dictum* of a single individual,—be the character of that individual for talents, temper, and integrity ever so amiable—it would be but a needless demand on the time and patience of our readers, were we to dwell on the advantages, which cannot fail to result from the projected change in the Judicial system, which at present obtains here.

Assuming therefore that the public will be benefitted by this change, the question presents itself, how has it come to pass that there has been such an apparent tardiness in the legislature at home to concede the boon? and at first sight we should have been tempted to think that, some prudential motive—some reason of state, which we were unable to fathom, had shut its eyes to the possible abuses, which might arise from investing individual authority with Supreme Judicial power; but the ground for hitherto excluding this Presidency from the Judicial advantages enjoyed by the other Indian Presidencies is to be inferred, from the speech of the Chairman of the Hon'ble Court of Directors,—as having arisen simply from its comparatively reduced territory and population.

It appears that the James Sibbald arrived off the Wight on the 26th April, and the Passengers landed at Southampton on that day.

The Cumbrian, off Falmouth, on 1st May, at least advices of her arrival there reached London on the 3d.

The Upton Castle, in the Downs on 12th May, and the Phœnix at same place on 14th June.

The James Sibbald had been only three months and a half at Sea.

As some of our readers may perhaps, be disappointed at our not publishing a Critique on Quentin Durward; we beg to assure them that, we have abstained from doing so from a desire to avoid prejudging the book, and thereby anticipating and lessening that degree of interest, which arises fromcoming fresh and unbiassed tothe perusal of such works; we shall, however, probably giveit a place in our next.

The Extracts, we have made, concerning His Majesty, will no doubt, be read with cousiderable interest.

At the anniversary meeting of the Bible Society holden at the Free Mason's Tavern the 7th May, Lord Teignmouth in the chair. The Secretary informed the Meeting that, he had the satisfaction to state that the Revd. Dr. R. Heber Bishop Elect of Calcutta, having been prevented attending the meeting by indispensable engagement, had expressed his regret at the disappointment, as well as "his sincere and continued allegiance to the cause in which we are engaged."

We have met with no account in the newspapers of any movement of the Russian Army from the banks of the Vistula.

We learn that it is not yet settled whether Guy Mannering is to be the next performance at the Theatre.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut, Humphrey Lyons 12th Regt.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robson.
Capt. Thomas Roe, 6th Regiment.
DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon James Anderson 1st 5th Regt.
Lieut, H. W. Trevelyan. Regt. Artillery.
Lieut. H. Liddell, 1st B. 6th Regt.
Assistant Surgeon J. McLennan, 1st 6th Regiment.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 20th, Arab Ship Khallela, Nacqudah Khullup from Mocha, 2d Augt.

22d, Ship Layton. (Free Trader) David Miller, from London, Gravesend 31 May Madeira 7th June.

PASSENGERS.

Per Khallela. Mrs. Hutcheson, and Child.

Per Layton, Mrs. Roe, Mrs. Robson, Miss Eliza Bennett, Capt. Thomas Roe 6th Regt. N. I. Mr. Thomas Robson Surgeon, Lieut. Humphrey Lyons, For Bombay Marine 50 Boys

DEPARTURES.

18th, The H. C. Cruizer Thetis. Thomas Blast, to Surat.

The H. C. Pilot Brig Paleneerus, Lieut. H. Wyndham, to Malabar Coast.

20th, Arab Ship Hamoody, Nacqudah Balla Ally to Penang.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Royal Charlotte, for London.
Brailsford, for ditto.
Kusrovie, for Bussorah.
Grab Lall Kurson, for Bussorah.

Calcutta.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

AUGUST. 29. Ship Anantah Hastah, Captain Charles Kail, from Madras 31st July, Eskapelly and Masulipatam 20th Aug.

—Ship Cadmus, Captain A. Talbert, from London 14th April Madeira and Madras.

PASSENGER.

E. Mackintosh, Esq. Merchant.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

28. Ship Bussorah Merchant, Captain J. Rowson, for Natal.

—Ship Hercules, Captain J. Heron, for Natal.

—Ship James Scott, Captain J. Mackenzie, for Madras and Bombay.

—Arab ship Hamon Shaw, Mahomit Bin Abrahim, for Muscat.

30. Ship Claudine, Captain J. Crabtree, for London via Cape.

—Ship Pascoa, Captain H. Cathre, for China.

—Brig Phœnix, Captain J. Brown, for Chiua.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 1st, Ship Robarts, Captain C. H. Bean, from Calcutta 13th August,

2d, H. M. Ships Liffey and Alligator, from a Cruize.

3d, Brig Tagus, Capt. N. E. Denison, from Padang 28th July.

Do. Ship Atlas, Captain Wm. Clifton, from London 1st May.

Do. Ship Aram, Captain John Daniel, from Muscat 17th August.

Do. H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales Capt. C. B. Gibbie, from London 9th, and Plymouth 29th May.

Do. Ship Glenelg, Captain W. R. Weddell, from Bombay 21st August.

4th, Brig Lion, Captain T. W. Stunt, from Coringa 29th August.

DEPARTURES.—August 31st, H. M. Ship Alligator, Captain Thomas Alexander, C. B. on a Cruize.

Do. Bark Dolphin, Capt. George Eeas, for Calcutta.

Sept. 2d, Ship General Palmer, Capt. T. Truscott, for London.

Do. Ship Edward Strettell Capt. Rowland Allport, for Calcutta.

4th, Ship Pyramus, Capt. John Brodie, for London.

Do. Ship Georgiana, Capt. J. Rodgers, for Calcutta.

Bombay.

DEATHS.

At Malligaum, of fever, on Sunday the 7th instant Emma Louisa, wife of Lieut. Col, Dyson commanding that station, aged 23 years.

At Kaira, on the 9th Sept. Helen Elizabeth, the infant Daughter of Mr. Joseph Fern, aged 1 year 3 months and 19 days, deeply regretted by her fond and endearing parents.

On the night of the 16th instant, Mr. Costant Ter Petrus, Armenian, aged 68 years.

Friday, Dr. B. W. Geraud of the Medical Establishment.

One the 16th instant, Serjeant George Chestrell of the European, Independant Veteran Company, and formerly Band Master to the Bombay Regiment who has left a Wife and a large helpless family to deplore his loss.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

At Dum-Dum, on the 26th August, by the Reverend Mr. Eales. J. W. Ingram, Esq. 3d Ragiment of Native Infantry, to Maria Isabella, eldest daulhter of the late Major Scott, of the same Regiment.

On the 28th August. Mr, J. Perkins, Dancing and Music Master, to Miss Ann Brietzeke, of Kidderpore School.

BIRTHS.

At Lucknow, on the 16th August, the lady of J. M. Sinclair, Esq. Engineer to H. M. the King of Oude, of a son.

On the 27th August, the wife of Mr. D. Kenderdine, of the *H. C.'s* Marine, of a son.

On the 29th August, the lady of R. Alexander, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 18th ultimo, at Culpee, Lieutenant-Colonel N. Cumberlege, of the 1st Regt. N. I.

Madras,

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th August, at the Vepery Church, by the Revd. Dr. Rotler, George Moore, Serjeant Major 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to Mis Amelia Pratt.

DEATH.

On Monday, the 1st instant, at the residence of Oriel Viveash, Esq. at Madras, Thomas Fraser, Esq. late of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, and many years Collector of Nellore.

English News.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

According to the orders of his Royal Highness the General in Chief, to moveable columns are organized: the first under the command of Lieut.-General Count Bordesoult, marches on Andalusia; the second, commanded by Lieut.-General the Count de Bourmont, on Estremadura.

The 2d corps, after having communicated with the troops of Marshal Moncey at Agramont, and its presence being no longer useful in Catalonia, has passed to the right bank of the Ebro, and executes its movement on Valencia, by Teruel, where it will arrive June 7.

The division Bourck marched from Burgos on he kingdom of Leon. It was on the 25th May p[a]t Carriou; the 30th at Sahagun. The whole h[a]opulation in these towns and on the whole road ave received it with the warmest enthusiasm. Our soldeirs are everywhere hailed as liberators,

Brigadier the Marquis de Marguerye continues to cover St. Andero, and to form the blockade of Santona.

Brigadier Baron Huber, commanding the vanguard of the 3d corps, is at Burgos with a moveable column, ready to act as circumstances may require.

The 3d corps still occupies the same position before St. Sebastian and Pampeluna, and keeps up our communcations, which are perfectly secure.

The important point of Bilbao is occupied by Brigadier Baron Bruny.

The 4th corps, after having obtained in several rencontress success over the revolutionary troops, continues to operate on Barcelona.

The head-quarters, the 1st corps and the corps of reserve (excepting the troops detached on the moveable columns), occupy the capital, where order and tranquillity have not ceased to prevail.

By order of his Royal Highness.

Count GUILLEMINOT, Major-Genral.

Head-quarters at Madrid, June 4.

Besides the above, the *Moniteur* contains an ordinance, directing the organization, without delay, of the sixty additional squadrons of cavalry, authorized by the budget of 1823, which are to be attached to the 30 regiments of dragoons and horse chasseur, to raise each regiment from four to six squadrons.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE DUKE CORNEGLIANO.

FOURTH CORPS OF THE ARMY.

The fourth corps will perceive with great pleasure the vigorous and brilliant defence which the garrison of Vich has made. Mina appeared before that town on the 26th, with an intention to take it. Although there was but a weak garrison of 700 men, the enemy were driven off, and obliged to abandon all their positions. The action lasted seven hours. The Colonel Count Salperwick, Commandant of Vich, merits great praise for the noble defence he made. The enemy left dead on the field of battle three officers and 60 soldiers. The inhabitants of Vich joined our soldiers in the defence of the town.

The Marshal Duke of CORNEGLIANO.

PERPIGNAN, JUNE 2.

There have arrived to-day 308 officers of the Army of the Faith coming from the depot of Albi. They will depart to-morrow for Gerona.

News from Barcelona inform us of the arrival of General Manso, and his junction with Mina. It is also announced as certain, that the Straits of Gibraltar are covered with privateers under the Spanish flag, which board and capture all vessels under the French flag.

GERONA, JUNE 4.

Milans, who retired with his corps to Barcelona, has left that town in person to join Mina. It is said he is gone to act as Chief d'Etat Major, and to succeed General Zorraquin.

FRENCH FUNDS—PARIS, June 10.—Five per Cents. opened at 86. 20., highest, 87, 15., closed at 87.

[*The Time.—June* 13.

PORTUGAL.

His Majesty's I brig *Calliope*, which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday from Lisbon, brings the following intelligence respecting the internal state of Portugual:—"The most extensive misery prevailed in Lisbon, by the total declension of trade, which had arisen, principally, from the separation of the Brazils from the mother country. This circumstance, as it affected materially all branches of society, had produced a feeling unfavourable to the new order of things, as the loss of the colonies was attributed, however unjustly, to the want of energy in the Cortes. The populace were encouraged in these feelings by the priests, who foresee in the measures of the Cortes, a curtailment of their temporal estates; therefore they applaud the counter-revolutionary conduct of the Conde de AMARANTE, whose force was concentrated at Braganza, (in the north-east corner of the kingdom,) and to whose efforts very little opposition had been made. About 300 men had been just sent to Oporto, to oppose him, but they were badly appointed, and in no spirit for the service. No news had been received for some days from General REGO. It was reported that his troops were deserting. The French General L'ALLEMANDE had arrived at Lisbon, with some other officers. His object is to support the Constitutional cause.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

THE ARMY.

It is understood that an order will shortly be issued, directing the abolition of the Prussian collar, which now prevails throughout the army, and the re-adoption of the collar in use anterior to the substitution of the Prussian collar.

The 2d division of the 72d Regiment of Infantry, embarked on the 3d inst. at Woolwich, on board the *Loyal Briton* transport, for Jersey.

The 8th Hussars, after its arrival at Chatham, will be ordered to proceed to Ipswich, and the Depot of that corps, now stationed at Maidstone, will be ordered to join the Regiment on its march to its destination.

The 17th Lancers, on its arrival in England from India, will be ordered to disembark at Gravesend. The future station of the Regiment has not yet been notified.

The Courier, May 6.

The four troops of Life Guards, now on duty at Brighton, are ordered to march this day from that station to Windsor, to join their corps (the 1st Regiment) at present quartered there. One squadron of the 3d Light Dragoons, now doing duty at Chichester, has received orders to replace the Life Guards, at Brighton, which are ordered to Windsor.

The Morning Chronicle, April 24

From the London Gazette.

CARLTON-HOUSE, APRIL 21, 1823.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on William Franklin, M. D. Principal Inspector of the Army Medical Department.

WAR-OFFICE, 22D APRIL 1823.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards continuing to bear on its standards and appointments, the title of the 5th or "Princess Charlote of Wales" Dragoon Guards.

His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may heretofore have been granted to the Regiment, the word

"CORUNNA,"

In commemoration of the distinguished services, of the Regiment in the action fought near Corunna, on the 16th January 1809.

WAR-OFFICE, 26TH APRIL 1823.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Robert Gregan Crauford, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Charles Crauford, who retires. Dated 17th April 1823.

2d Regiment of dragoons, John Carnegie, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lindsey, promoted in the 57th Foot. Dated 17th April 1823.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet Charles John Brandling to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Earl of Yarmouth, promoted in the Cape Corps. Dated 25th March 1823; George Lister Kaye, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase. vice Brandling. Dated 25th March 1823.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards Brevet Major Alexander Wedderburn to be captain and lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Sowersby, who retires. Dated 17th April 1823: Lieutenant Charles Short to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice Wedderburn, Dated 17th April 1823; captain Mark Beaufoy to be adjutant, vice Wedderburn, promoted; Dated 17th April 1823.

6th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant John Bonamy to be captain, by purchase, vice Sandys, who retires. Dated 24th January 1823; Ensign Bentinck Walter Yelverton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bonamy. Dated 17th April 1823; William Eyre, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Yelverton. Dated 17th April 1823.

32d Ditto Frederick Downer Hodges, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Power, promoted in the 38th Foot. Dated 17th April 1823.

33d Ditto Ensign Manly Power, from the 32d Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moncton, promoted in the 45th Foot, Dated 17th April 1823,

39th Ditto, Lieutenant Henry Smyth, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Campbell who retires. Dated 17th April 1823; Charles Sturt to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Smyth. Dated 17th April 1823; John Douglas Forbes, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Sturt. Dated 17th April 1823.

47th Ditto, Ensign William Towers Routledge Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord Loughborough promoted in the Cape Corps of Cavalry Dated 17th April 1823; Ed-

Found Turne Smith Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Smith Dated 17th April 1823.

57th Ditto, Cornet George Hayward Lindsay, from the 2d Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Ferrier, who retires. Dated 10th April 1823.

CAPE CORPS OF CAVALRY.

To be Captains of Troops: Lieutenant Richard Seymour Conway, Earl of Yarmouth, from the 10th Light Dragoons, by purchase. Dated 25th March 1823 captain Edward Molesworth, from the half-pay of the 20th Light Dragoons, vice Lord Loughborough, who exchanges. Dated 15th April 1823.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Hospital Assistants to the Forces: Thomas Rose Picton, gent. Dated 10th October 1822 Hospital Assistant Jeronimo Simoens, from the half-pay, vice William Cannon, placed upon half pay. Dated 25th April 1823.

MEMORANDUM.

Hospital-Assistant John Stuart, upon half-pay has been permitted to resign his commission. Dated 7th April 1823.

The exchange between captain Ford, of the 1st Foot, and captain Deane, on the half-pay of the 24th Light Dragoons on the 14th November 1822 was *without the difference*, Captain Ford having repaid the sum he received from captain Deane, and which has been placed to the credit of the half-pay fund.

The appointment of Lieutenant John Macpherson, of the 5th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant in the 2d West India Regiment, vice Williams, who exchanges on 6th September 1822, has not taken place.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 22, 1823.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Hewley Graham, of the city of York, gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR-OFFICE, 3D MAY 1823.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign William John Condrington, from the 43d Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Short, promoted. Dated 24th April 1823.

15th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Hodson Gage, from the half pay of the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Hutchinson, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 24th April 1823.

18th Ditto. Lieutenant Henry Senior to be captain, by purchase, vice Montgomery, who retires. Dated 24th April 1823.

23d Ditto. Major General Sir James Willoughby Gordon, bart. K. C, B. from the 85th Foot. to be colonel, vice General Grenville, deceased. Dated 23d April 1823.

25th Ditto, Raphael Walsh Mansergh, gent. o be Ensign, by purchase, vice Halcott, promoted in the 67th Foot. Dated 10th April 1823.

43d Ditto. Honourable George Upton to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Codrington, promoted in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. Dated 24th April 1823.

52d Do. Lieutenant Armine Simcoe Henry Mountain from the half pay of the 96th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Phillips Cosby, who exchanges. Dated 24th April 1823.

55th Ditto. Captain Hugh Lumley, from the half pay, to be captain, vice Honourable William Rufus Rous, who exchanges. Dated 24th April 1823.

67th Ditto. Ensign Matthew Charles Halcott, from the 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cassidy promoted. Dated 10th April 1823.

85th Ditto. Major-General Sir Herbert Taylor, K. C. B. to be colonel, vice Sir James Willoughby Gordon, appointed to the command of the 23d Foot. Dated 23d April 1823.

91st Ditto. Ensign Thomas Giddy M'Intyre to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Smith, deceased. Dated 15th February 1823. To be Ensigns without purchase: R. Webb Foskey, gent. vice Grant, deceased. Dated 23d April 1823. Donald Williamson, gent. vice M'Intyre. Dated 24th April 1823. To be Adjutant: Lieut. Patrick Cahill, vice Buchan, who resigns the Adjutantcy only. Dated 24th April 1823.

Cape Corps (Cavalry), Gentleman Cadet Elliott Armstrong, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet by purchase. Dated 25th March 1823. Unattoched: Brevet Lieutenant-colonel Robert Brice Fearon, the 31st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Col. of Infantry, by purchase, vice Lieutenant-General William Doyle, who retires. Dated 24th April 1823.

MEMORANDUM.—The commission of cornet Robert Gregan Craufurd, of the 2d Dragoon Guards, has been antedated to the 11th January 1821, the original date of his appointment to that corps; but he is not to receive pay between the 10th October 1822, and the 17th April 1823.

WAR OFFICE, 10TH MAY 1823.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Cortlandt George Macgregor Skinner. from the half-pay of the 24th light dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Thomas Alcock, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 1st May 1823.

2d Ditto, Lieutenant Robert Richart Hepburn, from the half pay of 83d foot, to be lieutenant, vice William George Pigon, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 1st May 1823

6th Ditto, Cornet John Edward Wylde Browne, from the half pay of the 6th light dragoons, to be cornet, vice Charles Wedderburn Webster, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 1st May 1823.

14th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain Honorable George Anson, from the 52d foot, to be captain, vice Jones who exchanges. Dated 1st May 1823.

52d Regiment of Foot.--To be captains; capt. William Jones, from 14th Light Dragoons, vice Anson who exchanges. Dated 1st May 1823. Captain George Berkeley St. John, from the half pay of the 42d foot, vice Sir William Henry Clerke, Bart. who exchanges. Dated 2d May 1823.

65th Ditto, Major Peter Dumas to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Milnes, who retires. Dated 1st May 1823. Captain John Clutterbuck to be Major, by purchase, vice Dumas. Dated 1st May 1823. Lieutenant Samuel Robinson Warren to be captain, by purchase vice Clutterbuck. Dated 1st May 1823. Ensign Sidney Henry Widerington to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Warren. Dated 1st May 1823. Charles Dixon, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Widdrington. Dated 1st May 1823.

85th Ditto, captain Matthew Forster, from half pay of the Regt. to be captain, vice Lord Charles Churchill, who exchanges. Dated 24th April 1823,

HOSPITAL STAFF. Hospital Assistant James Hawkins from half pay to be hospital assistant to the forces, vice Muir, promoted. Dated 25th April 1823.

BREVET, Captain Michael Horace Campbell, of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Major in the Army. Dated 19th July 1821.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 5, 1823.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—First Lieutenant Charles Henry Mee, from half pay to be first Lieutenant, vice George B. Willis retired on half pay: Dated 3d April 1823.

INDIA-BOARD, MAY 13, 1823.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent, to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland nominating the Reverend Reginald Heber, Doctor in Divinity, to the Bishoprick of Calcutta, void by the death of Doctor Thomas Fanshaw Middleton.

War Office, 17 h *May* 1823.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—To be Captain, without purchase: Lieutenant Robert Burrows, vice Jarmy, deceased, dated 27th September 1822.—To be Lieutenants; Lieutenant William Fitzmaurice, from 65th Foot, vice Harrison, who exchanges. Dated 17th August 1822. Ensign Charles Hastings Doyle from the 87 Foot, without purchase, vice Burrows, promoted. Dated 27th September 1822. Lieutenant Hugh Cochrane, from the 8th Light Dragoons, vice Robinson, who exchanges. Dated 5th November 1822.

8th Ditto.—To be Lieutenants; Lieutenant Robert Robinson, from the 4th Light Dragoons, vice Cochrane, who exchanges Dated 5th Nov. 1822. Cornet the Honorable Charles Westenra, by purchase, vice Fergusson, who retires. Dated 18th December 1822. 13th Ditto—To be Captains: Captain Frederick Grove, from the 69th foot, vice Savage who exchanges. Dated 1st August 1822; To be Lieutenants: Cornet Robert Ellis, without purchase, vice William Augustus Brown, deceased. Dated 5th October 1822: Lieutenant George Maners, from the 54th foot, vice Lynam, who exchages. Dated 27th November 1822: cornet William Hislop, by purchase, vice Cockburne, promoted in the 17th light dragoons. Dated 26th December 1822.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Lieutenant Colonel James Drummond Elphistone, from the half pay of the 4th West India Regiment to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, vice Charles Dashwood who exchanges, Dated 8th May 1823.

14th Regiment of Foot, brevet Colonel Wilbraham T. Edwards, from the 17th foot, to be lieutenant Colonel, vice Maclaine, who exchages Dated 4th November 1822. Lieut. Joseph B. Ainsworth to be Captain, by purchase, vice Raynsford, who retires. Dated 25th December 1822. Ensign James, Watson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ainsworth, promoted. Dated 25th December 1822. To be Ensigns:—Henry Stanislaus La Roche, Gent. without purchase, vice O'Neil deceased. Dated 14th November 1822. Alexander Donald, Gent. by purchase, vice Watson, promoted. Dated 25th December 1822.

15th Ditto, cornet honorable George Finch from the half pay of the 9th Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice John Ogle Gage, who exchanges. Dated 8th May 1823.

17th ditto. Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Campbell, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Edward, who exchanges. Dated 4th November 1822; Lieutenant Pierse Stephen Nugent, from the 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Gray, who exchanges. Dated 11th December 1822; Lieutenant James Oliphant Clunic, to be Adjutant, vice Evans, who resigns, the Adjutancy only. Dated 18th December 1822.

20th Ditto, Major Thomas Charles Green, from the 24th Foot, to be Major, vice Hogg, who exchanges. Dated 29th October 1822.

23d Ditto, Lieutenant Honorable Charles Grey, from the half pay of the 53d Foot, to be First Lieutenant, vice Ralph Smith, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 8th May 1823.

24th Ditto, Major J. Hogg, from the 20th Foot, to be Major, vice Green, who exchanges. Dated 29th October 1822.

30th Ditto, Lieutenant William Sullivan to be Captain without purchase, vice Machell, deceased, Dated 18th November 1822. Ensign Charles Deane, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Sullivan. Dated 18th November 1822. Charles Wynne Barrow gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Deane Dated 18th November 1822.

31st Ditto, Lieut. Col. Robert Brice Pearson, from unattached half pay, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice George Guy, Carleton L'Estrange, who exchanges. Dated 8th May 1823.

44th Regiment of Foot—To be Lieutenants: Lieutenant Alured William Gray, from the 17th Foot, vice Nugent, who exchanges, Dated 11th December 1822. Ensign Willam Sargent, without purchase, vice Twinberrow, deceased. Dated 17th November 1822.

48th Ditto, Lord Charles James Fox Russell to be Ensign by purchase, vice Tucker, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated 8th May 1823.

54th Ditto, Lieutenant Joseph Lynam, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Manners, who exchanges. Dated 27th November 1822.

59th Ditto, Lieut. J. H. Peake, from the 24th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Barlow, removed to the 30th Foot. Dated 25th October 1822.

65th Ditto, Lieut. Thomas Harrison, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. vice Fitz. Maurice, who exchanges. Dated 17th August 1822.

67th Ditto,—To be Captains: Lieut. Kirkwood Cassidy without purchase, vice Hall, deceased. Dated 13th November 1822. Lieutenant Thomas James Adair, by purchase, vice Hore. Dated 27th March 1823. To be Lieutenant, without purchase; Ensign Peter Brannan, vice Cassidy. Dated 13th November 1822. To be Ensign, without purchase: William Child, gent. vice Brannan. Dated 13th November 1822. To be Qnarter master: Serjeant Major John Johnson, vice Gormley, deceased. Dated 8th May 1823.

69th Ditto, Captain George William Savage, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Groves, who exchanges Dated 1st August 1822.

2d West India Regiment, Capt. Mitchell John Sparks, from the half-pay of the Royal African Corps, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 25th April 1822.

Cape Corps (Cavalry), Cornet William James St. John, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, by purchasce. Dated 8th May 1823. Walter Cope Sheppard, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase. Dated 8th May 1823.

Brevet—Captain Edward Molesworth, of the Cape Corps of Cavalry, to be Major in the Army. Dated 19th July 1821.

Garrisons,—Captain Forster Israel Weeks, on the half-pay of the late Glengarry Fencibles, to be Town Major of Montreal, vice Hughes, who retires upon full pay. Dated 11th February 1823.

Memorandum.—Lord Francis Leveson Gower, who exchanged from 1st Life Guards to half-pay of 17th Foot, on 14th February last, received only the difference between the full-pay of cornet & sub-lieutenancy of Life Guards and the full-pay of an Ensigncy.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Hampshire Telegraph.*]

Portsmouth, June 7.—yesterday afternoon Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley K. C. B. late Commander in-Chief in the West Indies, arrived at Spithead, in the Sybille frigate, Captain J. H. Rowley, having been succeeded by Commodore Sir Edward Owen, K. C. B.

The Sybille left Port Royal on the 20th April and the Havannah 5th of May; the Phaeton, Captain Sturt, accompanied her three days, sail from the Havannah, and then returned to Jamaica.

The news prevalent at the Havanna, from the Spanish Main, was, that the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, (which commands the entrance to Vera Cruz) still held out for the mother country. The only other force in the Royalist cause, was in the distant province of Maracaybo, about 2,400 men, under General Morales. But an independent force of 8,000 men, under Montilla, was in full march against him, and though a clever and experienced officer, the dissolution of his command seemed certain. Morales is the officer to whom Sir Charles Rowley sent a remonstrance for keeping possession of British property, which had been landed at Maracaybo, previous to that place falling into his possession. We understand he gave up such of the property as he found afloat in the ship Harmony, but that which was on shore he condemned, as it was consigned to a Spaniard who had betrayed his sovereign's cause.

The pirates at Cuba were strictly watched by our cruizers: the boats of the Tamar, with the Lion and Union tenders, under the command of Lieutenant Hobson, had recently destroyed three vessels, the crews of which escaped on shore at Cape Antonio. A number of the men taken in pirate vessels had been executed at Jamai. The Scout sloop of war was also stationed at Cuba.

The American flotilla had destroyed one small vessel; they afforded a weekly convoy for all ships from the Havannah to the double-headed shot Key, which is clear of all danger.

The island of Cuba was quiet, and decidedly well-disposed towards the mother country.

The Gloucester, 74, (commodore Sir Edward Owen), Tyne, and Ringdove, were left at Port Royal; the Thracian was destined for Carthagena and Santa Martha. The Forte, Sir T. Cochrane, would remain at Barbadoes; the Hyperion, Captain Lillicrap, was at Cuba; the Pyramus, Captain Newcombe, was removed to Jamaica; the Eden, 26, Captain J. Lawrence, C. B. was gone with convoy to Mexico; the Grecian, Lieutenant Cawley, with convoy to Honduras and Ornea, on the Yacutan coast; the Falmouth, 20, Captain Pursell, sailed from Jamaica for England, with a convoy, on the 20th April; the Esk, 20, Captain Warner, will bring home the June trade.

The Sybille brought home Captain Walcott and Captain Mildmay, of the navy. The following promotions had taken place:—Captain J. W. Roberts promoted to command the Tyne, Lieut. J. G. Graham to command the Icarus, vice Mathews, invalided; Lieutenant T. Stopford, to command the Carnation, vice Captain Mildmay; Lieutenant A. Forbes, to command the Thracian; Mr. W. Hotham Weller, to be Lieutenant of the Scout; Mr. Sopland, to be Lieutenant of the Hyperion; Mr. Griffith, to be Lieutenant of the Surinam, vice Geary. When Sir E. Owen takes the entire command in the West Indies Captain G. F. Rich will be promoted to the command of the Gloucester, and Captain E. L. Rich will remove from the Bustard to the Ringdove. The island of Jamaica was healthy, and the ships of the squadron remarkably so. Sir Charles, Lady and Miss Rowley, set off for London soon after the Sybille anchored.

On Thursday, the ship William Shand, Captain Kerr, arrived here, direct from Port Jackson (New South Wales), which place she left on the 1st February, not having touched any where, and made her passage round Cape Horn, in four months and five days. She has a full cargo of wool and seal oil; the former principally the produce of the flocks of Mr. M'Arthur, and is much improved in fineness, in better condition for market, and altogether superior to the first class Spanish wool.

The Arab, convict-ship, landed the culprits she took from Cork, at Van Dieman's Land, in November, and the Marchioness of Harcourt landed her's in December. Both ships afterwards proceeded to Batavia, for pepper.

The Satellite sloop of war, Captain M. Currie, was at Sydney. Trade was tolerably brisk at all our stettlements in that quarter, and the crops had been productive. The 48th regiment, and nearly the whole of the 3d regiment, were quartered in the Colonies, the ship with the headquarters of the latter being daily expected. The 42d regiment was expected, when the 48th regiment would proceed to Ceylon.

The Ariadne left the Cape on the 16th March, for the Mauritius, to relieve the Menai.

The Alacrity 10, Captain Porter, is daily expected from the South American station (having been relieved by the Fly); the Termagant (new) 28, Lord H. F. Thynne, from the East Indies; the Falmouth, 20, Captain Purcell, from the West Indies; and the Glasgow, 46, Cantain Doye, from Calcutta, last from the Mediterranean.

The Eclair, 18, Captain Hope Johnstone, will sail hence shortly, for the South American station.

Plymouth, June 5.—Sailed the Tribune, 46, Captain Guion, for Falmouth and Gibraltar, having heen relieved here by the Active, 46, Captain A. King. Came in the Earl Moira cutter from Leith.

A court-martial has heen held on a seaman of the Gannet, for attempting to stab his captain (Simpson) with a bayonet, and was sentenced to be hung.

In Hamoaze.—Britannia, Superb, Windsor Castle, Bulwark, Thetis, Astrea, Sappho, Pelorus, Columbine, Frolic, Martial, Lyra, Falcon, Partridge, Reynard, and Scorpion.

Between Island and Main—Gannet, Parthian, Dwarf, and Vigilante.

In the Sound—Remains, Active.

The Ranger, 28, Captain P. Fisher, is waiting to take Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. to St. John's to resume the government of Newfoundland.

On Tuesday arrived his Majesty's cutters Basilisk, Lieutenant D. J. Dickson, and the Arrow, Lieutenant Pownay from a cruize, on trial of their relative sailing qualities.—The Basilisk is an improved model of a cutter of 160 tons, by Sir Robert Seppings, and is certainly one of the fastest cruisers in the Channel.—The Arrow also, of 160 tons is the projection of Captain Hayes, R. N. resulting from thirty years professional experience and conviction, on mathemacial principles, being of a better model to embrace stability under canvas, with little ballast, great buoyancy, better stowage, and swifter sailing qualities, than any model yet designed by known schools of naval architecture. These fine vessels proceeded to sea on the 28th ultimo, and during seven days' trial, the Arrow outsailed the Basilisk on every point thereby proving, incontestibly, that whatever may have been the opposing opinions to the plans of Capt. Hayes, they are of mathematical demonstration and truth. We must, therefore, congratulate him and indeed the country, on the success of this essay of a system, which, we understand, meets a point hitherto considered impracticable, viz:—Building a thousand vessels, if required, from a given section, without the variation of a needle's point, reduceable from a first rate to a cutter, each, embracing excelling power and advantages of every description, in their respective class. To arrive at the construction of a body best calculated to displace the water, and give the greatest propelling power by reaction of the flid, is to arrive at the great secret in the science of shipbuilding.

Captain C. Phillips, of the Bann, is promoted to the rank of Post Captain.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 29th ult. state, that the *Glasgow* frigate had arrived from Calcutta, with the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings and suite on board. It was understood that they would not land, but proceed for Malta and the Ionian Islands.

The Times; May 15.

HIS MAJESTY AND M MA' CELLUS

It is not often that we meddle with Corporations, the politics of nations constituting generally, a subject of sufficient importance to occupy our whole attention, and seize that of the reader; but the enclosed contains a story now in circulation, that we must repeat it, and add a remark or two of our own upon the supposed facts which it states. It is said, then, that not only was M. MARCELLUS received with marks of particular condescension at the levee last Monday week, but that the sincere good wishes were expressed for the success of the BOURBON enterprise against Spain. "I love your Master, I wish him success with all my heart: he has my best wishes," or other words to that effect being used. Now we do not believe this story; but what we should have to say upon it, if it were true, would be, that it would prove the mind of the speaker to be in such a state, as must give much more sorrow and uneasiness to the people of England, than the gout or any other bodily complaint, however severe, in the same person: for it must be observed, that the wish here expressed is directly opposite, not only to that of every Minister whom the KING retains in his service from his supposed approbation of their views, but also to that of every other person in the kingdom possessing a sound judgment; and how could such a degree of eccentricity be accounted for upon ordinary principles? Besides, what could the barren wish of even a King of ENGLAND avail in such a case? Surely, then, a man in a right condition of mind, and occupying an elevated station, would have concealed the useless longing: or if it had escaped from his lips, he would only have trusted it in some confidential bosom, not proclaimed it where it was heard alike by friend and foe. Let no one exult in his intellectual attainments, or triumph in the ascendency of his genius, for he knows not how soon these advantages may be taken from him. Good GOD! who would have thought it?—that the man who, in his youth, boasted that he had imbibed the political principles of CHARLES FOX, should seem in his old age to have taken the Duke of BUCKINGHAM for his instructor! or at least should be represented as uttering sentiments which he alone, of all the English people, possesses in common with that liberal-minded Peer! No: the story must be a calumny: we once more avow, that we do not believe it.

The Times May 3.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PENSIONS.

On the question that the report of this bill be brought up, Mr. GRENFELL (after some observations, which were inaudible in the gallery, owing to the noise occasioned by the departure of the members from the house, and strangers from the gallery) moved, as an amendment, that the report be received that day six months.

Mr. HERRIES defended the bill, and contended, that the government had made the best and most economical bargain the circumstances admitted of.

Sir JOSEPH YORKE and Mr. HUME severally opposed the bill.

Mr. MARRYAT observed, that the sums wanted by the Government for this purpose might be raised upon much more advantageous terms by an issue of Exchequer bills.

The house then divided, and the numbers were as follow—

For the amendment, 87 | Against it, 133 | Majority, 46.

On our return to the gallery, we found

Mr HUME giving notice that he should take the sense of the house on the third reading of the bill.

The house then went into a committee of supply.

Mr. GOULBURN moved a grant of 6,500l., to defray the expense of inserting proclamations, &c, in the Irish newspapers.

Mr. HUME would be glad to know how much of this money was paid to each gazette, how many gazettes there were, and of what use they were supposed to be? He understood that this grant was devoted to the purpose of bribing the public press in Ireland. He had been informed that the principal of these papers would not have been published last year, but for the insertion of the proclamations and other Government papers, and that its circulation was from 50 to 100 copies. It appeared from the returns of 1821, that those papers which had the largest circulation received none of those insertions, and as he believed they were made use of solely for the purpose of supporting the measures of the Ministry whether good or bad, he should oppose the grant unless he had better reasons for it than those which had been hitherto assigned. He was of opinion that the proclamations would be just as effectively published if they were printed in Dublin, and sent down to be stuck up in the respective counties, as they were under the system of advertising them in the newspapers. This was certain, that Government gave the proclamations to those papers which supported its measures; the Masters in Chancery followed the example with respect to their advertisements in law proceedings; and consequently those journals got the greatest share of advertisements which had the smallest extent of circulation. Mr. Hume sat down by proposing to reduce the grant to 3,000l.

Mr. GOULBURN denied that any regard was paid to the political opinions of newspapers, in the distribution of proclamation advertisements. From his own knowledge, he could affirm that two such papers (the papers which he himself read) had their share of advertisement, and they were not papers which supported the measures of Government.

Sir J. NEWPORT thought that to advertise the proclamations in the *Dublin Gazette* would be sufficient.

Mr. ELLIS denied that the Masters in Chancery were biassed by any political feeling in the distribution of their advertisements.

Mr. G. BENNET had seen letters containing charges to that effect, however.

Mr. HUME said, that among a variety of other instances which he could bring forward, three Irish Ministerial papers, the *Hibernian Journal*, the *Patriot*, and the *Correspondent*, got as much of Government advertisements as nearly paid the amount of their stamp duty, while the *Evening Post* and the *Freeman's Journal* received absolutely nothing. This, certainly, had been the case in Ireland; he was glad to hear that it was not so at present; but he wished to know whether there had been the same change of feeling in England, since it would be recollected that *The Times* newspaper, which held the greatest circulation by far in the country, had been deprived of its Government advertisements by order of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the course which it had taken upon the question of her late Majesty the Queen.

The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the original resolution carried.

Sup. to the Times, April 15.

In a debate on the presentation of a petition in favor of the Roman Catholic Claims on the 17th, the following took place:—Mr. Brougham in the course of his speech, said.

"Be the conduct of those Gentlemen, however, what it may, let my Right Honourable Friend, the Attorney-General for Ireland, even have deviated from his former principles (and whatever my be thought of him by others I do not think he has), let the Right Honourable Gentleman, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, have come forward at that most critical moment for the fortune of this question, and when the issue was, whether he should proceed to India to serve in honourable exile, or should take office at home, and not undergo the sentence of transportation, but to take to hard labour- submit to the torments of sitting in a divided council, detested by his enemies, pitied by his friends—let it be that at that critical moment when his fate depended on the will of my Lord Chancellor—he who, forsooth would not truckle, as he said last night to my Noble Friend behind me—that he should exhibit an incredible instance of monstrous truckling to take office, such as the history of political tergiversation does not parallel."——

Mr. Canning here rose, and warmly said —"Sir this is false."

This expression was followed by loud cries of "Order" from both sides. Mr. Brougham was about to leave the House, but was recalled by some of his friends near him.

A very long and animated discussion ensued, when Mr. Canning persisting in not recalling the sentiment, though he did the expression, Mr. Bankes moved that both Gentlemen should be taken into custody. Mr. Serjeant Onslow seconded the motion. However mutual explanations afterwards took place, and on Mr. Tierney saying, it would be more satisfactory if the parties declared, they would think no more of the matter—

Mr. Canning—I think no more of it.

Mr. Brougham said that he cordially acquiesced with the Right Hon. Gentleman. It was not the first time he was embattled against him, and he assured him, if ever there existed any remains of personal ill-will against, him, they existed no longer.

Here the matter dropped.

This discussion prolonged the Session to a late hour, and many Members were desirous of postponing the Catholic Question; but Mr. Plunkett persisted. Many Members then left the House, among them—Lord Sefton, Mr. Coke, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. H. G. Bennett, Mr. Hume, Sir Robert Wilson, and Sir R. Fergusson.

Mr. Plunkett's motion for a Committee was met by several motions for adjournment of the Debate to different days, being made and negatived

tived; the last for simple adjournment was carried exactly 3 to 1. For 333, against 111.

RECIPROCITY OF DUTIES.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved the order of the day for a committee upon the reciprocity of duties' bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON and Mr. SYKES were about to state their objections to the measure, when

Mr. HUSKISSON requested that they would reserve their observations until after he explained the measure in the committee.

The house then resolved itself into the said committee.

Mr. HUSKISSON then said, that he would take this convenient opportunity of stating the nature of the alteration which he proposed to make in the commercial regulations of the country. He begged, in the first place, to state, that although his measure involved a very important change in the commercial policy hitherto acted upon, and was, to a certain extent, a direct departure from the principle which they had observed towards foreign Powers, yet he was sure it was one which would meet with general approbation, and be productive of mutual advantage in the transactions between this country and foreign states. The committee were aware that it had hitherto been the practice to exempt British ships from a certain proportion of duties which were exacted from foreign vessels trading to Great Britain. Certain drawbacks which were available to British shipping, were also disallowed to foreigners, in comformity with the same exclusive principle. Under the circumstances in which the commercial regulations of this country were heretofore placed, it was not perhaps necessary to reconsider this principle, so long as foreign Powers were not in a condition to complain of its inequality; but it might easily be anticipated that whenever they did effectively complain, the principle would be found untenable. Accordingly, the greatest state next to Great Britain, in her maritime arrangements, and her great rival in the trade of the seas—the United States of America—adopted what was not very wonderful under all the circumstances—a retaliatory principle, and placed British shipping in America upon the same footing that American shipping was placed here; the consequence, it might be expected, was a great embarrassment to the trade between the two countries. It necessarily led to the disadvantageous exhibition of one set of ships importing into one country, and another set exporting from another. This inevitable consequence opened the eyes of both, and made them eventually agree to a mutual abatement of this war of prohibition and of exclusively protecting duties. Other Powers, seeing the success of the effort of America, of course took the same means of getting rid of the evil, and England was obliged to agree that the new arrangement should comprehend Portugal and her dependencies. The King of the United Netherlands also pursued the same steps to get rid of a similar inconvenience, and in the year 1821 adopted a resolution, which was not to operate until the begining of the present year; the resolution was, giving a premium of 10 per cent. upon their own shipping trade, which consequently amounted to the imposition of a duty to an equal amount upon foreign shipping. The operation of this regulation was very prejudicial to the British trade, and it was perfectly understood that it was enacted as a retaliatory measure. Prussia had projected a similar arrangement, unless England abandoned her exclusive shipping duty. It was quite clear from these occurrences, that the time had arrived for reconsidering the British commercial principle: they must adopt one of two consequences—either to preserve in their present system, through the instrumentality of protecting duties and prohibitions, or else to admit other Powers to a perfect equality and reciprocity of shipping duties. The latter, he thought was the course they were bound to adopt. Its effect, he was persuaded, would lead to an increase of the commercial advantages of the country: while at the same time it had a tendency to promote and establish a better political feeling and confidence among the maritime powers, it would abate the sources of commercial jealousy, idly wasting their force in a race of mutual annoyance. It was time, in the improved state of the civilization of the world, to establish more liberal principles; and show, that commerce was not the end, but the means of diffusing comfort and enjoyment among the nations embarked in its pursuit. (Hear.) Those who had the largest trade must necessarily derive the greatest advantage from a better international regulation. He had no doubt that when England abandoned her old principle, the Netherlands, and other powers who were prepared to retaliate would mutually concur in the new arrangement. He was prepared to hear from the honourable member near him (Mr. Robertson), that the proposed alteration would be prejudicial to the British shipping interest. In such an observation he could not concur, for he thought, on the contrary that the shipping interest of this country had nothing to apprehend from that of other nations. The committee would recollect, that when the alteration in the navigation laws was projected, similar unfavourable anticipations were made by parts of the shipping interests, but these anticipations proved in the result entirely unfounded. It was quite time to get rid of this retaliatory principle, which if carried to the extreme of which it was susceptible, must injure every species of trade. One sort of shipping would be carrying the trade of one country, and then returning without an equivalent advantage, to make way for the countervailing regulations of another power, or else return in ballast. What would the country think of the establishment of a waggon which was to convey goods to Birmingham, and afterwards to return empty? The consumer would, he thought, feel little obliged for such a mode of regulating the conveyance of his merchandise. The right hon. gentleman then repeated his observations respecting the retaliatory principle adopted in the Netherlands and Prussia, and said that England was in no condition to persist in a line of commercial policy which had so inevitable a re-action. The resolutions which he meant to propose were, to confer upon the King in council the power of relaxing the old law, where other Powers departed from the retaliatory principle, and to continue it where they did not. He knew that it was intended by the King of Prussia to abate his retaliation when England relaxed her regulations; indeed, he had the best authority, for it was that of the Prussian Minister in this country, for knowing that such was her intention. That Minister had stated, in his note, the principle of his Prussian Majesty to be, an admission "that reciprocal commercial restrictions were reciprocal nuisances, prejudicial to all nations having reciprocal interests, and particularly to those engaged in extensive commerce: and that the policy of Prussia was to substitute, in the place of reciprocal prohibitions, reciprocal facilities." (Hear, hear) The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that his Majesty be authorized, by order in council, to declare that the importation or exportation of merchandise in foreign vessels may take place upon payment of the like duties and with the like drawbacks or bounties, and allowances, as are payable or granted upon similar merchandise when imported or exported in British vessels from or to countries in which no other duties are charged, or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances granted on the importation or exportation of merchandise in British vessels, than are charged or granted on such merchandise when imported or exported in vessels of such countries.

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that his Majesty may, by order in council, direct the levying and charging of additional duties of customs on the withholding of any drawbacks, bounties, or allowances, upon merchandise imported or exported into or from the united kingdom in vessels belonging to any country in which higher duties shall have been levied, or smaller drawbacks, bounties, or allowances granted, upon merchandise when imported into or exported from such country in British vessels than are levied or granted upon similar merchandise when imported or exported in vessels of such country."

Mr. ELLICE concurred entirely in the liberal principles which actuated the British Government in the proposed commercial regulation; but he strongly entreated the right honourable gentleman to consider the justice of putting British shipping, in its original cost, as nearly as possible upon a footing with foreign shipping, now that he was about to equalize the duties upon both. He begged to remind the right hon. gentleman that the hemp duty of 9l to 10l. a ton, varied considerably in its character now when the price was 30l. or 40l. from what it did when the price was 80l. or 90l. It was impossible that the shipping interest could bear the pressure of such a tax, while foreign shipping were exempted from it, without feeling a great comparative inconvenience. He was sure that the Government would do well to reduce to the lowest possible scale the charges affecting British shipping. He also wished that copies of the proposed regulations, both of this and of other countries, were communicated to the house.

Mr. HUSKISSON replied that it was intended they should.

Mr. SYKES said, that when he considered that this bill would go to the root of the naval system of Great Britain, and when he considered that under the law as it now stood, that navy had flourished and become great, he could not help recommending the utmost caution, before the proposed alteration was adopted. He hoped that under the impression of such a feeling, it was not too much to ask the right hon. gentleman to permit his bill to stand over until the next session, and to have it in the interim circulated in a printed form among the shipping interests; otherwise those interested would have no opportunity of being heard respecting their property. He also strongly recommended that Government should attend to what had fallen from the hon. member for Coventry (Mr. Ellice), respecting a reduction of the taxes affecting the shipping interests, and also relax the excise system relating to contraband goods, to which he had adverted on a former

right. There was another subject which he hoped the Committee on Foreign Trade would sift to the bottom—he meant the abominable (for he could use no other term) charges upon British shipping in the shape of consulate duties; which singular enough, always decreased as the consul was situated near Great Britain, and increased according to the distance from the mother country. The great charges made under this head were deemed a heavy grievance by the magistrates.

Mr. HUSKISSON, in answer to what had fallen from the hon. member who spoke last respecting delay, observed, that he thought it advisable that the bill should be brought in and passed through the house as speedily as possible.

Mr. WALLACE merely rose at the present moment to express his general concurrence in the resolutions of his right honourable friend. He did not mean to deny that the system of discriminating duties which this country had adopted, had been of advantage as long as foreign powers were disposed to submit to it; but now when every country was desirous of affording protection to its own commerce, it was impossible that such a system could continue without producing retaliation against us. He was perfectly convinced that a system of reciprocity between this and other countries would be found to be the most advantageous that could be pursued for the mercantile interest of Great Britain. It would not change his opinion of the propriety of his right hon. friend's proposition, to find that it was opposed by the shipping interest; for in the course of his official experience, he had always found that on every occasion when the ship-owners had come forward to oppose a public measure originating with the Government, they were in the wrong. With respect to what had been said about the necessity of delaying the introduction of the bill, he must observe, that if the measure was desireable at all, the sooner it was adopted the better. (Hear.) If the ship-owners were hostile to the proposed bill, Parliament, he had no doubt, would soon be made acquainted with their sentiments, for he had always found them very ready to state their objections to any measure which had been proposed by him. He believed that the fears which had been expressed of the injury likely to result to the mercantile interest from carrying into effect the views of his right hon. friend were perfectly groundless. The shipping of Great Britain was perfectly able to compete with that of any other country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the resolutions on the ground that, if carried into effect, they would increase the distresses under which the shipping interest at present laboured. He would prove, from documents which he held in his hand that the shipping interest was not in so flourishing a state as had been represented. In the period from 1821 to 1823, it appeared that there had been a falling off in ship building to the extent of 161 ships, and 122,000 tons. In the same period there had also been a decrease in our navigation, to the amount of 732 ships, 129,000 tons, and 8,000 seamen. This was the consequence of the system recommended by political economists. The end of that system would be to drive the trade of Great Britain into the hands of foreign countries. This was the only country in Europe which was abandoning the system of protecting duties. A few years ago, when America obtained some concessions from us, she wished to obtain similar concessions from France; but the French Government would not yield a jot, but imposed a light duty on importations from America, who, in her turn, did the same with respect to France. The views entertained by the President of the Board of Trade were certainly favourable to the mercantile interests, but they were equally prejudicial to ship-owners and builders.

Sir I. COFFIN delivered a sentence which we could not hear.

Mr. RICARDO thought the right hon. gent. who had proposed the resolutions deserved the thanks of his country for bringing forward a measure so much calculated to add to its prosperity. (Hear.) Merchants had, at length, begun to find out that restraints upon commerce were restraints upon themselves. They had foolishly imagined that they were imposing restraints upon other countries, whilst they were only adopting measures prejudicial to themselves. If Government could induce foreign powers to recognize the principles upon which they were determined to act, it would be a double advantage to this country. He hoped soon to see Canada deprived of the preference which she enjoyed in the timber trade, and placed in that respect upon the same footing as Norway and Sweden. (Hear.)

Mr. T. WILSON rose, not to oppose the resolutions, but to express a hope that if the bill which was to be introduced should be found to operate injuriously to the shipping interests, Government would repeal the duties which affected ship-building.

Mr. MARRYAT approved of the resolutions, but thought that the duties upon timber imported from the Baltic, and employed in ship building in this country, ought to be repealed.

Mr. C. GRANT supported the resolutions, which were then put and carried.

The Times, June 7.

JUNE 11th.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Special General Court of Proprietors was held yesterdy at the East India House, pursuant to notice.

JUDICIAL PENSIONS.

The minutes of the last court, and a statement of the papers recently laid before parliament, having been read —

The chairman said the object of the [meeting that day was to consider the propriety of establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the room of the Recorder's Court at that presidency and also for making sundry alterations in the existing provisions as to the pensions of the judges of the Indian Courts of judicature on retirement; and as to granting a pension to the Recorder of Prince of Wales Island, upon retirement.

The resolution of the Court of Directors was then read, setting forth, that they were of opinion that a Supreme Court of Judicature should be established at Bombay, consisting of a Chief justice, and two puisne judges; that the chief justice should receive an annual salary of 6,000l., and the puisne judges of 5,000l. each; and each Judge should be allowed to retire after 10 years service, on the following scale of pensions; five year's service as Chief Justice at either presidency being enough to entitle the party to a pension of that rank; that the pensions on retirement be, for the Chief Justice of Calcutta 2,000l., and of Madras and Bombay 1,600l. each and for the puisne judges of Calcutta 1,500l., and of Madras and Bombay 1,200l., each; that the Recorder of Prince of Wales Island be allowed to reckon three years towards his pension on retirement as a judge, if removed to that office in any presidency, for every five years of service at Prince of Wales Island; and that if he remain in the island he be entitled, on retirement, after ten years' service, to a pension of 1,000l. The grounds on which the Court of Directors recommended the establishment of the Supreme Court at Bombay, were the large increase of population and territory to that presidency.

The report was so full, that it precluded him from offering any thing in support or explanation of the resolution. At present the judges of India were, on retirement, entitled to contingent pensions, not exceeding in the whole, 6,000l. al Madras, and 5,000l. at Calcutta. The object now was, to put them on a footing of certainty as to the pensions they should receive on retirement. With respect to the establishment of the Supreme Court at Bombay, he apprehended no difference of opinion would exist The late Recorder had actually sacrificed his life in his anxiety to discharge his public duty. The worthy chairman concluded with moving.—

"That the Court concurred in opinion with the Court of Directors as to the expediency and propriety of establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, and in making such alterations in the existing provisions, as to the pensions of the judges of the Indian Courts of Judicature, as were recommended by the Court of Directors, and in granting a pension of £1,000. to the Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island upon retirement.

Mr. Astell seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson rose not to oppose the motion, but to make some remarks which the nature of the alterations now proposed seemed to call for, especially as the company must apply to parliament for legislative power to carry them into execution. The hon. and learned proprietor, after stating his entire and unqualified approbation of the measure recommended by the Court of Directors, proceeded to animadvert on the mode of admitting practioners in the courts of India. In most of those courts, the parties were obliged to have licenses from the Court of Directors, and they were required to be regularly educated barristers or admitted attornies. The number was also very wisely limited, for he confessed he knew hardly a greater evil than to allow practitioners to resort *ad libitum* to the courts of law in any country. It was the character of his profession, where business was not made for them to make it for themselves (a laugh) At the principal presidency, the supreme court admitted practitioners without the licence of the Court of Directors, and they admitted not only those persons who were regularly educated for the profession of the law, but mere literary men, and others ignorant of the science altogether. The great ability and unsullied integrity of the present Chief Justice might prevent any considerable mischief resulting from this practice while he retained his seat, but authorities might change; and even now it was well known that many persons had been admitted to practise as attornies at Calcutta who were never bred to the profession, and many of whom had never set their feet in Europe. The charter under which the supreme court acted did not require that

practitioners should have the license of the Court of Directors. That charter was granted in 1773; but in those of Madras and Bombay, which were granted within the last 20 years, provisions to that effect were inserted. Without at all disparaging the supreme court, he was satisfied that it would add much to its respectability to subject it to a regulation respecting the admission of advocates and attorneys. At Ceylon only such practitioners were allowed as had the license of government. Indeed, he was satisfied that it was intended by the charter of the supreme court of Calcutta that such persons should have been admitted as were now practising in it. The charter stated, that the court might admit advocates and attorneys at law, and no man could be styled attorney at law who was not admitted in the king's courts. It might be difficult to suppress this evil hereafter, and therefore he begged the attention of the Court of Directors to the subject, while it was easy of remedy

Mr. Gahagan objected to the proposed alteration in favour of the Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island. The reason assigned for establishing the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay was sound enough; for there the territory and population were encreasing; but that reason would not apply to Prince of Wales's island, which would never be more than about 12 miles in diameter, and whose population seemed stationary. At Sumatra there was an increase of population and territory, and he would prefer that the judicial establishment should be transfered thither from Prince of Wales's island. He objected also to the difference in the pay and pensions, between the judges of Madras and Bombay, and those of Calcutta. The absurd distinction of rank among the presidencies ought to be abolished throughly No good purpose could be answered by maintaining it by such provisions as those under consideration. Similar labour and responsibility ought to be similarly rewarded. (A laugh) The hon. proprietor concurred in the propriety of having three judges in the new suppreme court. He recollected that during the alarming discontents in the presidency of Madras, even the judicial bench had partaken of the general agiation, and it was only by an absolute majority that public business could occasionally be despatched.

Mr. Trant considered the admission of practitioners in the Indian courts a subject of great importance. The natives of India were more at the mercy of the lawyers than the natives of of Britain. He had known instances in which letters had been written by lawyers to native Indians merely to exetort money. The Honourable proprietor then referred to the 13th Geo. III. cap. 93, and contended that it was absurd that different regulations should prevail for the government of the British and Indian subjects By the existing law, a native of India might print or publish whatever he pleased, while a native of Britain was subject to restrictions. He trusted adequate remedies would be applied to these defects in the laws of India.

The Chairman was happy at the general agreement of the court with the resolution of the Court of Directors. The subject to which the honourable and learned proprietor (Mr. R. Jackson) had adverted respecting the admission of attornies of Calcutta was not new to the Court of Directors. They were aware that the attornies of Calcutta were exceedingly numerous. He had the opinion of an eminent inhabitant of that city that the number was so great as to be seriously prejudicial. The Court might be sure that the subject would not escape the attention of the Court of Directors.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

ECCLESIASTICAL PENSIONS.

The Chairman stated that the court was further made special to take into consideration a resolution of the Court of Directors for making a certain allowance to the Bishop of Calcutta, and regulating the pension to be allowed his lordship, and the several archdeacons in his diocese on retirement.

The resolution and report of the Court of Directors was then read. – It stated that having taken into consideration the 50th of Geo III. cap. 155. they were of opinion that some allowance ought to be made for the visitations of the Bishop to Madras and Bombay. and that a suitable residence should be provided for his lordship. On looking at the 54th clause, they were of opinion that the period fixed for retirement on pension was too protracted, and should be reduced from 15 to 10 years, and that for half that period the previous services of the archdeacons as chaplains should be reckoned at the rate of 3 years for every 5 in that capacity The grounds on which the recommendation rested were the heavy expenses incurred by the bishop in his visitation, the character and qualifications he must possess, and the probable age at which he would be appointed.

The Chairman, in moving that the Court concur with the resolution of the Court of Directors, said, he expected he should meet with a unanimity similar to that with which the last motion was passed. It appeared that 15 years was too long a period previous to retirement, and they therefore proposed to reduce it to 10 years Formerly the archdeacons were bound to serve the same period, and the time was not included which they had served as chaplains.

Mr R. Jackson agreed to the resolution, as bringing the clergy within the same principle which the Court had applied to the judicial body. A person who served 10 years was entitled to a liberal remuneration on his retirement from office. The subject being before them, he begged to make some observations on the ecclesiastical establishment in India. The general principle of the service was seniority; but the Bishop of Calcutta had the power of preferring the youngest chaplain to an archdeacon over the heads of his senior brethren. He (Mr. Jackson) knew not why the Bishop should possess this unchecked, unqualified power of choice. Through every department of the Company's service, military medical civil, and judicial the claims of seniority were recognised. He did not blame the right reverend prelate (Dr. Heber) for the appointment of his own archdeacon. At the same time he (Mr Jackson) would take the liberty of suggesting, that in future the appointment of the bishop should be confirmed by the local governments, in all cases wherein he deviated from the principle of seniority.

The Chairman said, if the question before the court related to the alteration of the mode of appointing the archdeacons of India, the observations of the honourable and learned proprietor would have been relevant: but the law had settled that question. The honourable and learned proprietor was mistaken in asserting the invariable adhesion of the company to the principle of seniority. In the military service, as to appointments on the staff, it was disregarded. In the civil and medical departments it was equally overlooked. Nothing could be more unwise and impolitic then in selecting members of council to attend to seniority. Besides the chaplains were appointed by the Court of Directors, and were unknown to the bishop, who could not consequently introduce any friend or *protegé* of his own, and appoint him to an archdeaconry, as the honorable and learned proprietor seemed to suppose.

Mr. Trant said the appointment of the archdeacons rested exclusively with the bishop, whose salary was not sufficient for he dignity, hospitality, and charity of his station. He was the fourth person in rank in India, and the salary of 5 000l with the allowance of 10 0 0 rupees for his triennial visitation, was certainly not sufficient to enable him to do justice to his family. especially when the course of exchange was considered. The late bishop died without being worth a rupee, though he had always lived in a plain and unpretending style.

The Chairman observed that the reduction of the term of service was a considerable boon, together with the general allowance now proposed for visitation and residence. The hon. proprietor had touched on the rate of exchange, which had, perhaps, better been avoided.

Mr. Forbes said that at Calcutta the rate of exchange was regulated by a different principle from that of Bombay and Madras. He suggested whether it would not be advisable, in order to obviate the evils of the exchange, to allow a certain portion of the salary of the company's officers to be payable in England. He also thought the salaries of the judicial officers too low, and the civil officers generally, as compared with the members of council. The term of Service required from the bishop and archdeacons was not proportionate. If an archdeacon ought to serve only ten years, from the bishop not more than seven yearrs should be required. A service of 15 or 20 years was to a young man, in comparison with one of advanced age, only as seven years.

In reply to some questions from Mr. Trant,

The Chairman stated, that the purport of the resolution was to leave to the discretion of the Board of Directors the allowances to be hereafter made to the bishop for his visitation.

After a few words from Mr. R. Jackson,

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Gahagan was anxious, before the court adjourned, to call its attention to a proceeding in another part of the town. The Asiatic Society was in an incipient state, but promised already to be productive of extensive benefit. He thought, therefore. it would well become the court to make a voluntary contribution to the funds of that society.

On the question of adjournment being put.

Mr. Forbes made an enquiry of the Chairman respecting the steps taken for securing to India ships the same privileges as British ships.

The Chairman said, that the Court on Friday was made special, for the consideration of that subject and the India Mutiny Bill, now in progress through the House of Commons.

The Court then adjourned.

The East India Company's ships *Canning* and *Earl of Balcarras* arrived off the Wight

yesterday. They left China the 27th of January, and St. Helena the 13th of April. The *Repulse*, outward bound, remained at St. Helena at the date last mentioned. The *Sir David Scott* also arrived off the Wight yesterday. She sailed from China and St. Helena on the same days as the *Canning* and *Balcarras*.

The Times, May 27.

THE KING.

His Majesty is said to have left Brighton with very deep regret, not because of any particular predilection for the place itself, but as it drew him from his beloved solitude, and the close and constant intercourse with a select domestic circle, in which it is impossible to indulge at Carlton Palace. After the Birthday, which is expected to be very splendid, the King will visit Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres, we fear not more than once, for this task, if the necessity for performing it were not apparent, is felt most irksome. It is not yet decided whether there is to be even one Royal public visit to the Opera-house. When these wearisome visits are performed, and public business in Parliament disposed of, his Majesty intends to sojurn for a time at Windsor Castle, and at the Cottage in the Park alternately. Both residences are now as well adapted as under existing circumstances they can be, for the accommodation of the Royal suite. The idea of occasional visits to the Stud-house is given up; Lady Bloomfield, the Ranger of Hampton Court-park, being at present on the spot, there is no room for Majesty. We learn, that the patronage, for a long time enjoyed by the Lord Chamberlain, of appointing to residences in Hampton-court Palace, as they fell in, has during the present King's reign, been entirely changed. His late Majesty, and the custom obtained even before that time, vested this privilege in the Lord Chamberlain for the time being as a matter of course. That custom is however changed, and the sole appointment must now emanate from the King himself at the recommendation of *those persons* in the *immediate confidence* and *communication with Majesty*. We have heard that a disposition exists in a very high quarter to finish that tasteless pile of building intended for a palace at Kew, but a firm and resolute stand has been made against this most unnecessary and useless waste of the public money, by the guardian of the finances of the country.

The Morning Chronicle, April 21.

THE POETS OF ENGLAND.—The lovers of freedom and of genius will rejoice to hear that Lord BYRON is going to quit the shores of Italy, and take his departure for Greece, there to join the standard of the oppressed, whom, with a liberality and ardour characteristic of a noble and elevated mind, his Lordship will largely assist with his purse, while he dedicates to them at the same time, his personal services. THOMAS MOORE has just finished his *Fables of Congress* and a new edition of *The Loves of the Angels*, and is on the point of returning to his cottage in Wiltshire. WORDSWORTH is on a tour in Holland. SOUTHEY is expected very shortly in London, with a new poem, the hero of which is a Quaker. ROGERS has prepared a new edition of his poem on Italy, which was published anonymously last year.—COLERIDGE still continues to sustain under the kind and hospitable mansion of his friend, at Highgate. CHARLES LAMB perambulates between his snug little villa at Dalston and the India House—whilst the *Great Unknown* remains alternately at Abbotsford, and at his residence, in Edinburgh, contemplating another new novel, that which has been for some time announced being nearly ready for publication.

The Marquess of HERTFORD is returned from Paris, where he is reported to have been for the purpose of purchasing splendid furniture, and especially chimney pieces, in order to decorate the Pulteney Hotel, which common rumour states to be now the property of the Noble Marquess, and which he is going to convert into a residence for himself. The back part is to come entirely down, and a grand suit of rooms are to be erected instead of those narrow and confined apartments, which are well enough for a hotel and lodging house, but unsuited for the residence of a person of such acknowledge taste as the Noble Marquess. If the plan alluded to be carried into effect, this edifice will be the finest mansion in London, and the magnificent and nearly unequalled collection of *bronzes* and *pictures* which have been purchased at enormous prices, but with great skill, will be deposited there with great advantage.

TO JOSEPH HUME.

MEMBER OF THE TABERNACLE OF THE LAW, IN THAT PART OF THE EMPIRE CALLED LONDON.

Town of Carlow, in Ireland, 28th of 5th month.

FRIEND HUME,—If rightly informed, thou art a man that seldom says Nay when thou shouldest have said Yea;—that a man that followest thy calling in the tabernacle of the law, with honesty, with truth, and according to the spirit of uprightness, which is the characteristic of those who propose those goodly essentials upon a free and easy people. On this account I have selected thee to be my oracle undeceiving an elder of thy body, called GEORGE CANNING, in a point which he appears to be unacquainted with. Having understood that he denied there are certain passages in a Book of the Supreme Law-giver, called the Testament, given to man, I will thank thee to read to him the following, from the book called 10; and the paragraph called 19, of Josue, in said book:—

"Vos autem nolite stare, sed persequimini hostes, et extremos quosque fugientium cædite: nec dimittatis eos urbium suarum intra præsidia, quos tradidit dominus Deus in manus vestras.

I indite it to thee thus, in an unknown tongue, commonly called Latin (*or Orange*) because it may give him, George Canning, an opportunity of turning it to any purpose he may think necessary towards the good of the ungodly in this part of the earth called Ireland, either as to telling them that those outlandish words mean this or that, according to the spirit that moveth him. And also, verily, I would not trouble thee, friend Hume, with this communion of my pen, but I feareth, yea, I feareth, that this elder of thy house, who understandeth so little of the law *given to him*, will be as regardless of the law *which he giveth us*.

Hoping, friend Hume, thou wilt use thine endeavours to induce the Amalekites and Israelites of this Land, called IRE-land, to live in peace, and to do unto others as they would needs be done by,

I am thy true friend,

JEREMIA TOMLINSON the Elder.

THE GREEKS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the Greek Committee, by Lord Byron, one of their Members:—

"*Genoa, May 12, 1823.*

"SIR—I have great pleasure in acknowledging your letter, and the honour which the Committee have done me; I shall endeavour to deserve their confidence by every means in my power.

"The principal *materiel* wanted by the Greeks appears to be, first, a park of field artillery, light, and fit for mountain service; secondly, gunpowder; thirdly, hospital or medical stores. The readiest mode of transmission is, I hear, by Idra, addressed to Mr. Negris, the Minister, I meant to send a certain quantity of the two latter—no great deal, but enough for an individual to shew his good wishes for the Greek success—but am pausing, because in case I should go myself, I can take them with me. I do not mean to limit my own contribution to this merely, but, more especially if I can get to Greece myself, I shall devote whatever resources I can muster, of my own, to advancing the great object I am in correspondence with Signior —— (well known to Mr. Hobhouse), who is now at ——, but his latest advice merely states that the Greeks are at present employed in organizing their internal government, and the details of its administration: this would seem to intimate security—but the war is, however, far from being terminated. The Turks are an obstinate race, as all former wars have proved them, and will return to the charge for years to come, even if beaten, as it is to be hoped they will be. But in no case can the labours of the Committee be said to be in vain, for in the event even of the Greeks being subdued and dispersed, the funds which would be employed in succouring and gathering together the remnant, so as to alleviate in part their distresses, and enable them to find or make a country (as so many emigrants of other nations have been compelled to do), would "bless both those who gave and those who take," as the bounty both of justice and of mercy. With regard to the formation of a brigade (which Mr. Hobhouse hints at in his short letter of this day's receipt, inclosing the one to which I have the honour to reply), I would presume to suggest, but merely as an opinion resulting rather from the melancholy experience of the brigades embarked in the Colombian service, than from any experiment yet fairly tried in *Greece*, that the attention of the Committee had better perhaps be directed to the employment of *officers* of experience than the enrolment of raw British soldiers, which latter are apt to be unruly, and not very serviceable, in irregular warfare, by the side of foreigners. A small body of good officers, especially artillery or engineers, with a quantity (such as the Committee might deem requisite) of stores, of the nature which Captain —— intimated as most wanted, would, I should conceive, be a highly useful accession. Officers who had previously served in the Mediterranean would be preferable, as some knowledge of station is clearly indispensable. It would be as well that they should be aware that they are not going "to rough it on a beefsteak and a bottle of port;" but that Greece, never, of late years, very plentifully stocked for a mess, is at present the country of all kinds of privation. This remark may seem superfluous; but I have been led to it, by observing that many foreign officers, Italian, French, and some German (but fewer of the latter) have returned in disgust; imagining either that they were going up to make a party of pleasure, or to enjoy full pay, speedy promotion, and a very moderate degree of duty; they complain too of having been ill received by the Government or inhabitants; but numbers of these complainants were mere adventurers, attracted by a hope of com-

mand and plunder, and disappointed of both; those Greeks that I have seen strenuously deny the charge of inhospitality, and declare that they shared their pittance to the last crumb with their foreign volunteers.

"I need not suggest to the Committee the very great advantage which must accrue to Great Britain from the success of the Greeks, and their probable commercial relations with England in consequence, because I feel persuaded that the *first* object of the Committee is their *emancipation* without any interested views; but the consideration might weigh with the English people in general, in their present passion for every kind of speculation—they need not cross the American seas, for one much better worth their while, and nearer home. The resources even for an emigrant population in the Greek Islands alone, are rarely to be paralleled; and the cheapness of every kind of not only necessary, but luxury, (that is to say, luxury of nature), fruits, wine, oil, &c. in a state of peace, are far beyond those of the Cape and Van Dieman's Land, and the other places of refuge which the English population are searching for over the waters.

"I beg that the Committee will command me in any and every way; if I am favoured with any instructions, I shall endeavour to follow them to the letter, whether conformable to my own private opinion or not. I beg leave to add personally my respect for the gentleman whom I have the honour of addressing, and am, Sir, your obliged and very obedient servant,

"Noel Byron."

The Examiner, June 9.

The press of business of late at our Custom-house has been unusually heavy. The exports to all parts of the world have been greater than at almost any former season. During the quarter ending the 5th inst. there have been exported 11½ millions of square yards of printed calico, and the amount of the debentures payable thereon (including other excise goods exported within the same period) exceeds 166,000l.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

THE KING'S LIBRARY.

The first feeling excited by his Majesty's spontaneous and magnificent gift to the British nation, of his rich and voluminous Library at Buckingham House, is that of gratitude to the donor. The next is, an anxiety that it may be so placed and managed as to be productive of the greatest possible advantage to the nation, and thereby fulfil the object contemplated by the King, in dedicating an invaluable portion of his private property to the public service. The Trustees of the British Museum, upon the first announcement of this truly-royal present, very naturally wished to embody it with the vast collection already in their possession; but it must now be obvious to those Gentlemen, that such an appropriation of it would convert a large portion of the whole library into duplicates; not to mention the inconvenience and danger of accumulating such treasures under one roof. The Banqueting House at Whitehall has been suggested, by a competent judge, as a place most congenial to the intentions of the Royal Founder of this rare Library, and as a building eminently well calculated for such a purpose, both on account of its magnitude and beauty. When filled with this rich collection of books, it would exhibit one of the grandest rooms in Europe, and the advantages that would accrue to the public from such an arrangement, appear to be incalculable. By placing the library in this most central part of the Metropolis, ready access and facilities would be afforded to the two Houses of Parliament, and all the neighbouring public offices; and as it contains an unrivalled collection of Geography, the Admiralty and Horse Guards would participate largely in its use.—Even the Gentlemen of the Law might find in it a valuable addition to the Libraries of the Inns of Court, for it includes almost every thing upon the subject of Jurisprudence. By the adoption of this plan, the ultimate views of all parties would be accomplished, and the wish of the late Monarch fulfilled; inasmuch as the fruits of his labours would be deposited in a Palace, and therefore be always available to the purposes of the State, and under the controul of the reigning Sovereign. The Treasury also would be relieved from an immense expenditure in building at the Museum, as nothing would be wanted at the Banqueting House, except an interior fitting up of shelves. And the public would have the great accommodation of two splendid Libraries in parts of the town most suitable to their respective residences.

No apprehensions of the *desecration* of this building, as a chapel, can be entertained, as it is not known to have ever been consecrated, and possesses none of the rights of marriage, baptism, or sepulture. Nor is it to be doubted that the well-known liberality and filial regard of the Commander-in-Chief would prompt him to acquiesce readily in such a plan; especially as the structure in the Mews, designed in the good taste of Lord Burlington, might easily be prepared as a Military Chapel. Whilst it must not be forgotten, that a grand, conspicuous and useful monument of the literary taste of the late King, and of the genorosity of his Son and Successor, may thus be formed, that would at all times keep alive veneration for the memory of the former, and excite a deep sense of gratitude for the disinterestedness of the latter.

The Morning Chronicle April 19.

The Rev. Reginald Heber, preferred to the See of Calcutta, preached his farewell address to his parishioners at Hodnet last month. The parishioners presented him with a silver tureen, weighing 9lbs. inscribed as follows; "To the Rev. Reginald Heber, Rector of Hodnet, this piece of plate is presented as a parting gift, by his parishoners; with the hope that it may remind him, in a far distant land, of those who will never cease to think of his virtues with affection, and of his loss with regret. A. D. 1823." Dr. Heber was preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn; to which situation the Rev. E. Maltby, D. D. Prebendary of Lincoln, is now elected.

New Monthly Magazine.

NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

The Marriage Act Bill has been read a third time in the Lords, and has been sent into the Commons. As the arrangement of this Bill has been very properly left to the judicial and ecclesiastical powers of the State, the heads of which have their places in the House of Lords, the Bill will most probably become a law in its present form. We may assume it, therefore, in its present shape, as the future law of the land in the article of marriage; as the alterations, which it may receive in the Commons, will be confined to form only.

The object of the present law is to take a middle course between the repealed Marriage Act of Lord Redesdalee, and the old Marriage Act of Lord Hardwicke, which is now provisionally acted upon. The faults of Lord Redesdale's Act were chiefly three:—the first, a needless multiplicity of oaths, and many of such oaths required upon points obnoxious to general feeling, and in no degree requisite for any useful purpose; the second, an indecorous publicity equally contrary to natural feelings, and useless to any public end; the third, a conflict with local ecclesiastical jurisdictions.

Under the first of these objections, it is almost useless to recal to the reader the absurd and obnoxious clause, by which all persons, male and female, applying to be married, were compelled to make oath to their actual age. It is indeed amazing, how any person conversant with the world, and particularly with the female world, could introduce a clause of this nature and more particularly, when all the useful purposes of such clause could have been answered by the simple provision, that all such persons, (applying to be married without the leave of parents or guardians produced,) should make oath that they were above the age of twenty-one. Instead of which, by the absurd clause of which we are speaking, elderly maidens, and repentant bachelors in the autumn of life, whose good looks belied the score of time, were here called upon to declare upon oath, that they were less young than their happy looks; and that the very partners whom they brought up with them, and who were present at the oath, were mistaken in their bargain, and had bought as fowls and pullets, what in fact were staid hens, and the stout cocks of many a winter and summer. The indecorous publicity consisted in the unnecessary exposure, and in an obnoxious form, of the names upon the church doors. The conflict with jurisdictions affected the fees, indeed the salaries and stipends of many courts, officers, and individuals, legally entitled to them; the exercise, moreover, of those privileges not being attended with any abuse, which would justify the withdrawing of vested interests.

The fault of Lord Hardwicke's Act consists chiefly in the clauses by which the marriages of minors are nullified, and in the strict interpetration which the Courts of Law have put upon the words, "the consent of parents or legal guardians," in cases of natural children, and fathers-in-law. Again, in the cases of persons married innocently by wrong names, as in the Donegal case. It is another defect in this Act, that there is no middle punishment between the nullity of the marriage in cases of fraud or minority, and a just punishment on the guilty party.

The object, therefore, of the New Marriage Act is to prevent these inconveniences by taking a middle course between the two.

The two main objects, to which a law on marriage should have reference, should unquestionably be, in the first place, to preserve and enforce the salutary opinion, indeed the religious truth, that marriage is a sacrament,—a contract and obligation, completed in the presence of Almighty God; and having the sanctity, and in the greatest possible degree, the indissoluble quality of such a solemn vow and religious compact. The second object (but not to be thought of at the existence of the first), is a provision against the confusion in society from unequal marriages, and against any invasion on the just rights of parents and guardians in the marriages of minors and wards. The first of these objects is necessary, because it is the first and greatest interest in the State, that marriage should be holden in such holy and religious estimation,

that man and wife should universally regard themselves (as is the fact) as bound to mutual fidelity and honor by the law of God still more than by the law of man,—and as breaking, not a civil contract—not a private bargain—but as violating a sacrament, and breaking an oath by adultery or desertion. The second object (after the first is duly provided for) is necessary to prevent the misery and degradation of families, and to punish one of the greatest injuries which one man can commit against another.

The New Marriage Act, which has passed the Lords, contains two clauses by which these objects are effected. By the first, the clandestine and fraudulent marriage of minors is not to be nullified, because, first it is a sacrament; and it is better that two or three individuals who have suffered themselves to be over-reached, and have indeed shared in the crime against their parents and guardians, should undergo the effects of their delinquency, than that the general sanctity of marriage should be impaired:—and secondly, because, in the case of women, the wife would suffer very unequally with the husband from whom she is divorced by law; the female in such a case being totally and irretrievably ruined, whilst the man suffers nothing, or scarcely any thing. By the second clause, though the marriage is not to be annulled, the guilty party, the seducer, is to be deprived of all fruit or advantage of his crime; as the property, in all such cases as the marriage of infant heiresses without the proper consent, is to be taken into the custody of the law; and the husband, the fortune-hunter and seducer of the minor into a marriage against the consent of parents or guardians, is never to become master of "one penny of the fortune." By this clause, the Legislature have adopted the only means of preventing the crime;—namely, by cutting off the temptation. In this way, as it appears to us, the New Marriage Act conciliates the necessary sanctity of marriage as a sacrament, with the properties which belong to it as a civil contract: according to which, those who deal clandestinely and fraudulently should at least be deprived of all the fruits of their fraud.

In the case of marriages within the prohibited degrees, and in this case alone (excepting adultery) the marriage is to be annulled;—but the distinction here is, that in this case it is the Law of God, which has prohibited it in the beginning; and human law does not here so much interpose to annul it, as that it reverently refuses to recognise, for a moment, what God has prohibited. Like many of the laws of the Jews, the prohibition to marry, within the degrees enumerated, rests upon general reasons, general expediency, and universal decorum; and the Law, therefore, though orally given to the Jews only, extends, with reason, to all the Christian world, and is equally a Law of God to Christians and to Jews. In a word, the whole system of domestic life, such as it is in the Christian world, owes its origin to the holy and reverent estimation of marriage as of an obligation at the altar and, therefore the first care of the State should be not to diminish it.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, June 9.

SWIFT dining one day at Sir ARTHUR ACHESON's the hock was given round in very small glasses; "Come Mr. Dean (said the host) I'll *pledge you in a glass of hic hæc, hoc.*" "No, Sir, (replied SWIFT) I beg leave to *decline* it: so John (turning to the servant) bring me a *hujus* glass."

The Author of *Waverley* is elected a Member of the Roxburghe Club, and we believe it is understood, that in case this mysterious person should be found wanting, when called upon, his chair is to be occupied by Sir WALTER SCOTT.

THE LATE PERTH CIRCUIT,—"Considering the nature of your offence," said the mildest of Judges, in an impressive address to an unfortunate young woman who had pleaded guilty to the charge of concealment of pregnancy—"considering the nature of your offence, it will be allowed, by all at least but yourself, that the Court awards a lenient punishment to you, when it sentences you to fifteen months' pregnancy." A smile played upon the facee of the hearers; it became reflected from that of the Judge; and, with the best grace in the world, he corrected his curious *lapsus*, and pronounced the less astounding sentence of "fifteen months" imprisonment."—*Edinburgh Paper.*

A RARE PATRIMONY.—A young man of Nuremberg, (says the journal of that city), who had no fortune, requested a lawyer, a friend of his, to recommend him to a family, where he was a daily visitor, and where there was a handsome daughter, who was to have a large fortune. The lawyer agreed; but the father of the young lady, who loved money, immediately asked what property the young man had. The lawyer said he did not exactly know, but he would inquire. The next time he saw his young friend he asked him if he had any property at all? "No," replied he. "Well," said the lawyer, "would you suffer any one to cut off your *nose* if he should give you 20,000 dollars for it?" (What an idea! Not for all the world!" "'Tis well," replied the lawyer, "I had a reason for asking," The next time he saw the girl's father he said, "I have inquired about this young man's circumstances; he has, indeed, no ready money, but he has a jewel for which, to my knowledge, he has been offered, and he refused, 20,000 dollars." This induced the old father to consent to the marriage, which accordingly took place: though, it is said, that in the sequel he often shook his head when he thought of the jewel.

The Courier, June 10.

Immediately following the Proceedings (printed in an English Journal) of the Meeting of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, which took place in London on the account of the lamented Death of the late Bishop of Calcutta reaching England, we find the subjoined.

"*Memoir of the Right Rev. Thomas Fanshaw Middleton*, D. D.

LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Most melancholy is the duty which we have to discharge, in announcing the death of this Apostolic Prelate. Early in the last month the fatal tidings were received, and the impression which they have made upon every pious and thinking mind, is such as never will be effaced. In BISHOP MIDDLETON the Church of England has lost an able and an affectionate son, and the Church of India a founder and a father. But while we bow in submission to the afflicting hand of God, we have yet the consolation granted us to gather round his tomb, to dwell upon his holy memory, and to record his laborious and Christian life.

His father was a Clergyman of the Church of England, the incumbent of Keddleston, near Derby, under whose roof he imbibed those principles of early piety, which were afterwards so singularly conspicuous in his whole character and conduct. He received his education at Christ's Hospital;* and in consequence of his exemplary behaviour and his classical attainments, he obtained a scholarship from the trustees of that seminary, and was entered at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He proceeded to his Bachelor's degree in 1792, and to his Master's in 1795. On entering holy orders he undertook the laborious curacy of Gainsborough. Here it was that he formed a matrimonial connection with one of the daughters of John Maddison, Esq. a connection which he repeatedly declared to have been the great blessing of his life. By his eminent scholarship, and devoted attention to his pastoral charge, he attracted the attention of the Bishop of Lincoln and of his brother Dr. Pretyman. The sons of the latter were entrusted to his care, and with them he went to Norwich. In this city he resided several years, and was held in high estimation, both as a preacher and a man. During his residence here he completed his celebrated work upon the doctrine of the Greek Article; a work which will ever be considered as a textbook in that department of Greek literature. He was afterwards presented by the Bishop of Lincoln to the livings of Tansor and of Bytham, in Northamptonshire; on the former of which he constantly resided. In this state of comparative seclusion his mind was not inactive, though he often panted for a wider field of Christian exertion. Little did he then think that he would hereafter exchange the dull river which crept before his door for the mighty Ganges, and that in this little village he was laying in those stores of theological learning and experience, which were afterwards to be displayed with so much lustre in the kingdoms of the East. From this retirement he was suddenly called in 1812, when he was presented, by his former patron, to the vicarage of St. Pancras and to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon. From this moment he entered into public life. His labours in the vast and important parish in which he was placed were unceasing; into every design which might promote the growth of religion and piety; he entered with ardent and indefatigable activity. Though disappointed in his immediate efforts to build an additional Church for his numerous and increasing parishioners, he was yet enabled so to prepare and digest the plan, as to leave it an easy task for his excellent successor to accomplish.

During his residence in London, he connected himself closely with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, he entered warmly into all their designs and gave much of his valuable time and attention to their objects. In the year 1813, he was appointed to deliver a public Charge to the Rev. Mr. Jacobi, one of the Missionaries of the Society to the East. The impressive manner in which he discharged this duty will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present; the charge was afterwards printed, and much admired, as the first fruits of those thoughts and powers which had already been directed to the great theatre of action upon which he was so soon destined himself to appear. What imparts an additional interest to the memory of this transaction is, that both he who gave, and he who received the exhortation, are now both gone to their reward. The young and amiable Jacobi soon fell a victim to the climate, and too soon after him has his venerable Pastor entered into his rest. When the new series of the British Critic commenced, he became the editor and conductor of that valuable Review; but this situation, on account of his subsequent promotion, he occupied but just long enough to give character and energy to the work.

Nor did he neglect the duties of his Archdeaconry; his Charge to the Clergy under his jurisdiction will long be admired for the just and able views which it presents of subjects the most important to his clerical brethren. These preferments he held for scarcely two years; for in 1814 he was selected as the fittest man to fill the newly established See of Calcutta. Earnestly dissuaded, as he was from accepting this high but perilous dignity, he paused, and after some consideration sent in a decided refusal. Upon a repetition of the offer, his mind was much agitated; it appeared to him that Providence had called him to the arduous station; he dreaded the responsibility

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* Among a host of eminent individuals educated at this School who have adorned and dignified some of higher departments of public and private life we need only mention Coltridge, Dyer Charles Lamb, the Aristophanic Mitchell, Mr. Thornton the British Ambassador at the Brazils, and the present Editor of the Times, as living monuments to the merits of this institution.

which would attend its rejection, and under these impressions, he was content to sacrifice his comforts, his connection, and his country. *He went out, not knowing whither he went*—not knowing, whether from the regions to which he was hastening, he should ever be permitted to return. Often did the friends, whom he best loved, urge him to consider the dangers which awaited him and to relinquish so hazardous a part; but he resisted all their solicitations and resolutely closed his eyes upon every prospect, but that which his duty to Heaven appeared to unfold. In the May of 1814 he was consecrated Bishop of Calcutta, in the following month he embarked at Portsmouth on board the Warren Hastings, and in November he arrived at his high destination.

In this short outline of his life and character, it would be impossible for us to enter into any detailed account of his active and unwearied course. It will be sufficient for us at present to say, that of his exertions in the sacred cause, the British public can form no adequate notion. The fatigue both of body and mind which he underwent, and the difficulties by which he was harassed, are more than our imaginations at home can readily conceive. The time will shortly come, as we have reason to hope, when the public will be put in possession of a full and accurate account both of his labours and of his designs. Upon account to the appearance of which we shall all look with intense anxiety and interest, the history of his episcopal acts and ministry, journal of his long and laborious visitations, the researches which he made into the history of the ancient Churches in the East, the developement of his comprehensive views in the propagation of the Gospel, will, together, form a volume, the publication of which will constitute an æra in Ecclesiastical Literature. We are happy to hear that he has left behind him such numerous papers and such ample documents, that nothing will be wanting to effect this important purpose.

Among the objects to which his attention was particularly directed, we must notice his desire to encrease the number and efficiency of the chaplains in India, and to provide churches for the accommodation of the European residents. He recurred to each of these points in his several Charges; and but a short time before his death, he congratulated his brethren upon the partial success which had attended his efforts and representations. It was his wish, however, that more should be accomplished; and he considered the spiritual interests of the British population as standing in want of still further attention and support.

The foundation of a Mission College by the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, was undertaken at his express recommendation, and he watched with the liveliest instant over its rising prospects. The measures adopted by Bishop Middleton, for ensuring its completion, will enable others to witness the establishment of Protestant Episcopal Missions in the East, upon a firm and adequate basis. When *Bishop's College* shall have been brought into effective operation, the world will then be enabled duly to appreciate the merit of its founder.

His death may be attributed to his zealous exertions in support of this great undertaking. On Tuesday the 2d of July, 1822, he paid a visit to the College, which is distant above five miles from Calcutta. Here he appeared in the full possession of his usual health and spirits. Soon after he felt one of those strokes of the sun, which are so common in an Indian climate. A severe head ache came on; but, though he was persuaded to take some strong medicines, he would not suffer any physician to be called in. He seemed from the first to labour under the irritation which arose from the weight of business pressing upon him, and, on that very account, he was the more anxious to work night and day to accomplish what he had in hand. Accordingly, the next day, he sat at his desk eight hours, answering various papers; during which time the disease was making rapid inroads upon his frame. At night he allowed a physician to be sent for, who pronounced him to be in the most imminent danger. On Sunday by his own express desire, he was prayed for by his congregation, at the cathedral. In the evening of Monday the Physician left him under the impression that he was decidedly better.—He had not, however, been long gone, when the Bishop was again seized with a violent paroxysm of fever; he walked about in great agitation; soon afterwards, his strength gave way, the final scene came rapidly on, and at eleven he ceased to breathe.

Thus fell, in the 54th year of his age, this great and good prelate, in the high career of his holy exertions; and by his death he has left a void in the Christian world, which few men can be found worthy to fill.

In no man was there a more singular union of all those various qualities, which were such so essential to the success of the first Indian prelate. His mind was naturally ardent and excursive, but it was always under the control of the most disciplined and calculating discretion. He had a masculine and a practical understanding; he rapidly conceived the most extensive plans, and would digest with facility even their most circumstantial details; but he never anticipated their season, or hurried their execution; he waited with patience, till in the course of passing events a favourable opportunity should arise, and when at last it presented itself, he marked it with decision, and he seized it with effect. So singular indeed was his judgment, that amidst the various difficulties with which he was daily and hourly doomed to contend, he never made a step which he was afterwards obliged to recall.

His talents and attainments were of a superior order; he was a sound and accurate scholar; and in the prose department of Greek literature, he was perhaps without arival. His conversation was vigorous, sometimes even playful; his style was luminous and forcible, not abounding in imagery, but rising perpetually into a manly and a chastened eloquence. As a preacher he was powerful and convincing, his mind was theological, and his expression scriptural.

The leading points, however, in his character, which threw a clearness and a brilliancy over every other, were the singleness of his views, and the simplicity of his heart. In the course of his Indian career he had but one object—the advancement of the cause of Christianity in the East—to that he dedicated his days and his nights, his hopes and his fears, his money and his influence. Labours so disinterested, and services so pure, were not rejected—the blessing of the Almighty was upon them—and the work of the Gospel prospered in his hand. The prejudices with which at his outset he was overpowered on every side, were rapidly giving way; and during his short residence among them, more was done by his single instrumentality to prepare the way for the conversion of the Heathen, than during the whole previous period of the British dominion in the East.

His notions of duty were strict and severe. He was incapable of casuistry or of excuse; he knew no middle line between right or wrong, truth and falsehood, exertion and neglect. With an income far below the necessary expences of his station, he stinted only his own comforts and himself. To the call of liberality or of charity he was always open, even to his own distress; insomuch, that after eight years residence in India, his savings will be found to amount to nothing.

The admiration of his personal character in the East was universal; and this admiration was the more valuable, as it was purchased by no sacrifice either of duty or of principle. Never in the slightest degree would he condescend to court popularity: he conducted himself with a conscious and a commanding dignity, and never would he resign any right or privilege which was attached to his station, although he might have converted the resignation into a source of private favour or personal interest. It was his aim to lay the foundations of the Indian Church deep in the rock, and to cement them with so much anxiety and caution, as to make the future erection of a superstructure a rapid and an easy task. He was, indeed a Master-builder in the Temple of Christ; he built for strength not for shew; for others, not for himself.

His remains were interred on the evening of the 11th of July, within the walls of his own Cathedral with all the solemnity due to his character and station. In ordaining that his ashes should rest in the land of his high and holy exertions, Providence would almost appear to have placed his heavenly mark upon their worth.

He has left no children behind him to lament his loss; but in the person of his widow, he has left a sacred legacy to his country—a legacy that we trust, will be accepted and cherished. Of this amiable and excellent woman the Bishop, in a private letter, spoke in the following affecting words—"Mrs. Middleton is nearly all that I have to rest upon in India, *particeps omnium consiliorum meorum, et pro viribus adjutrix.*"

Dear is the name of this great and good man to those that knew him best and loved him most: and precious will his memory be in the sight of those whose hearts are engaged in the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom upon earth,—"*His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth for evermore.*" Millions and millions of those who shall hereafter be added to the Church of Christ in the regions of the East, shall bless in pious gratitude the memory of him, who was the first and great instrument of the Almighty in their conversion; and among them shall his name be had in honour, till time itself shall be no more.

If there be in Heaven, as we believe in humble confidence that there is, an exalted lot for those Apostolic men, who have sacrificed every tie of kindred and of country to the call of Heaven, and have gone forth to plant the Church of Christ in distant lands; among these holy spirits shall the great founder of the Indian Church be numbered for ever, and in the presence of the Redeemer, enjoy with him the consummation of his everlasting reward.

Mad. Govt Gaz. Sept. 4.

TO MELITA:

[A TRANSLATION FROM THE GREEK.]

Tu Junonis habes oculos, diginosque Minervæ,
Pectus habes Veneris, mallcolos Thetidis;
Cernens felix, ter felix qui pendet ab ore,
Omnis amans divus, qui tenet ille Deus.

PARAPHRASE.

To thee, my Melita, are given
Eyes of Juno, Queen of Heaven:
Minerva's skill, Minerva's learning,
Her judgment sound, and taste discerning;
With Venus' bosom, too, thou'rt found,
With young loves spring round and round;
And then thy ankle—is not that,
It has been borrowed sure from Thetis;
Blest is the man whose eyes are near thee,
Thrice blest is he whose ears can hear thee;
A demi-god who may caress thee,
And quite a god who does possess thee.

Chorley ABALLABENSIS.

"THE WISH TO PLEASE."

Though beauty sparkles from the eyes,
And conquers both the great and wise;
Though youth and health with ardour glow,
And grace, with bright effusion, flow;
Though shape, and mien, and gentle air,
Encompass the all beauteous fair;
We feel not happiness from these,
Dear Clare, but from "the wish to please."

Though deeply versed in learned lore,
The fair o'er many a volume pore;
Though, unensured, all her accents flow,
And gravely tell us—what we know;
Though wit in all her radiance shine,
With animation bright as *thine*;
We feel not happiness from these,
Dear Clare, but from "the wish to please."

Though Music her soft balm impart,
And almost reach the inmost heart;
Steal it, with gentle fetters twined,
Melt it with sorrow, pure, refined,
Raise it to rapture, thrill with fears,
To harmony attune the spheres;
We feel not happiness from these
Dear Clare, but from "the wish to please."

Though painting captivate the eyes,
And fill the mind with sweet surprise;
Depict the face with heathful hues
Till art put nature to the blush;
Though steadily true in every line,
"The Innocents," "the Deluge,"* shine;
We feel not happiness from these,
Dear Clare, but from "the wish to please."

Yes, 'tis "the wish to please" that steals
Around the heart, its kindness feels;
Yes, 'tis "the wish to please" expressed
In tender cares that win the breast;
Yes, 'tis "the wish to please" excites
Responsive kindness, true delights;
Think then how joy'd thy lover sees,
So marked in thee, that "wish to please."

* Two celebrated paintings. B.

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SECOND APPENDIX
TO THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 1, 1823.

(*Continued from the Page* 705.)

either must be possessed of supernatural means of information, or else possessed of a hardihood which I envy, but which I shall not attempt to imitate. I say that those men will not consult the true dignity of the country, who, finding fault with the part we have adopted, wish to indemnify themselves by endeavouring to make us perform that part amiss. Our course is neutrality—strict neutrality; and, in the name of God, let us adhere to it [cheers]. If you dislike that course—if you think it injurious to the honour or interests of the country, drive from their places those neutral Ministers who have adopted it; but until you are prepared to declare war, you are bound to adhere to act upon the system which Ministers have laid down [hear, hear!]. I stated a few nights ago, that we could have no difficulty in the course which we had to pursue, in observance of a strict neutrality;—we have spent much time in teaching other Powers the nature of a strict neutrality, and, generally speaking, we found them most reluctant scholars. All I now call upon the House to do, is to adopt the same course which they had recommended to neutral Powers upon former occasions. If I wished to seek a guide in a system of neutrality, I should take that laid down by America in the days of the Presidency of Washington, and the Secretaryship of Jefferson. In 1793 complaints were made to the American Government, that French ships were allowed to fit out and arm in American ports, for the purpose of attacking British vessels, in direct opposition to the laws of neutrality, Immediately upon this representation, the American Government held that such a fitting out was contrary to the laws of neutrality, and orders were issued, prohibiting the arming of any French vessel in American ports. At New York, a French vessel fitting out was seized, delivered over to the tribunals and condemned. Upon that occasion the American Government held that such fiting out of French ships in American ports for the purpose of cruising against English vessels, "was incompatible with the sovereignty of the United States, and tended to interrupt the peace and good understanding which subsisted between that country and Great Britain." Here, I contend, is the principle of neutrality upon which we ought to act. It was upon this principle that the Bill in question was enacted. I do not now pretend to argue in favour of a system of neutrality, but it being declared that we intend to remain neutral, I call upon you to abide by that declaration, so long as it shall remain unaltered. No matter what ulterior course we may be inclined to adopt—no matter whether at some ulterior period the honour and interests of the country may force us into a war—still while we declared ourselves neutral, we are bound to avoid passing the strict line of demarkation. When war does come, if come it must, let us enter into it with all the spirit and energy which becomes us a great and independent nation—if it does come, let it be in resistance of some injury attempted, or in seeking satisfaction for some violated treaty, but in God's name let it not arise out of a petty-fogging attempt to cruise or fight for gain [cheers]; let us not, at all events, be sneaked into a war; I say once again, let us abide strictly by our neutrality, as long as we mean to adhere to it, and by so doing we shall, in the event of any necessity for abandoning that system, be the better able to enter with effect upon any other course which the policy of the country may require [hear, hear, hear!].

Mr. DENMAN warmly and ably supported the motion. He hoped and expected that the House would not be deterred from doing what they thought right by any threat on the part of foreign Powers, who would presume to interfere with their freedom of action.

Lord ALTHORP briefly replied in a tone that was not audible in the Gallery.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the Motion	110
Against it	216
Majority	——106

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Twelve o'Clock.

The Morning Chronicle April 17.

Gazette Press.